

# Herald Tribune

مركز الأخبار

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,660

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1975

Established 1887

By Robert Kennedy, Ex-Aides Say

## Mafia, CIA Tied to Cuba Plot

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Two former key aides to Robert Kennedy say that in 1961 the Central Intelligence Agency conspired with the Mafia to assassinate Fidel Castro before the Bay of Pigs invasion.



Robert Kennedy

recalled that the late senator said, "He told us that he had discovered that the CIA had made a contract with the Mafia to kill Castro," Mr. Walinsky said.

count was initially provided to The New York Times in separate, off-the-record discussions in 1973 and restated Friday for direct attribution.

On March 3, 1967, syndicated columnist Jack Anderson reported that the CIA may have plotted the assassination of Mr. Kennedy as the official who "may have approved the operation." Mr. Anderson also cited what he termed persistent "rumors" to the effect that Mr. Castro may have become aware of the U.S. plot and decided to retaliate by having President Kennedy assassinated in 1963. Because of that possibility, the columnist suggested, Sen. Kennedy may have been blaming himself for the death of his brother.

The column, published at a time of strained relations between Sen. Kennedy and President Johnson, "outraged" the senator, Mr. Walinsky recalled, and led to the discussion of the alleged CIA-Mafia assassination attempt.

"I stopped it," Mr. Walinsky said, "I remember him saying, 'Blame myself?' Mr. Edelman recalled, 'I didn't start it [the Castro assassination attempt]; I stopped it.'"

Mr. Edelman, now a vice-president for policy at the University of Massachusetts, further quoted Mr. Kennedy as saying, "I found out that some people were going to try an attempt on Castro's life and I turned it off."

Mr. Edelman said that Mr. Kennedy had "mentioned the Mafia." Mr. Edelman said that the inference he had drawn from the conversation was that "somebody associated with the CIA had done this, but not necessarily that it had been officially sanctioned by the agency, whatever that means."

Mr. Walinsky also recalled Sen. Kennedy as explaining in 1967 that the senator had learned of the alleged CIA-Mafia link while working as an organized crime investigator for a Senate committee in the late 1950s.

"I've Got Immunity," Mr. Walinsky recalled Mr. Kennedy as saying, "and a mobster told him, 'You can't touch me, I've got immunity.' He said, 'Who gave you immunity?' The mobster said, 'CIA.'"

"He went back and he checked and sure enough it was true," Mr. Walinsky said. "They had made a deal with this guy."

Mr. Walinsky said that Mr. Kennedy did not say in his conversation in 1967 who had informed him of the alleged CIA-Mafia ties. He also said that Mr. Kennedy apparently learned more about that relationship while serving at President Kennedy's request on a panel in 1961 that reviewed the CIA's planning and preparations for the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion.

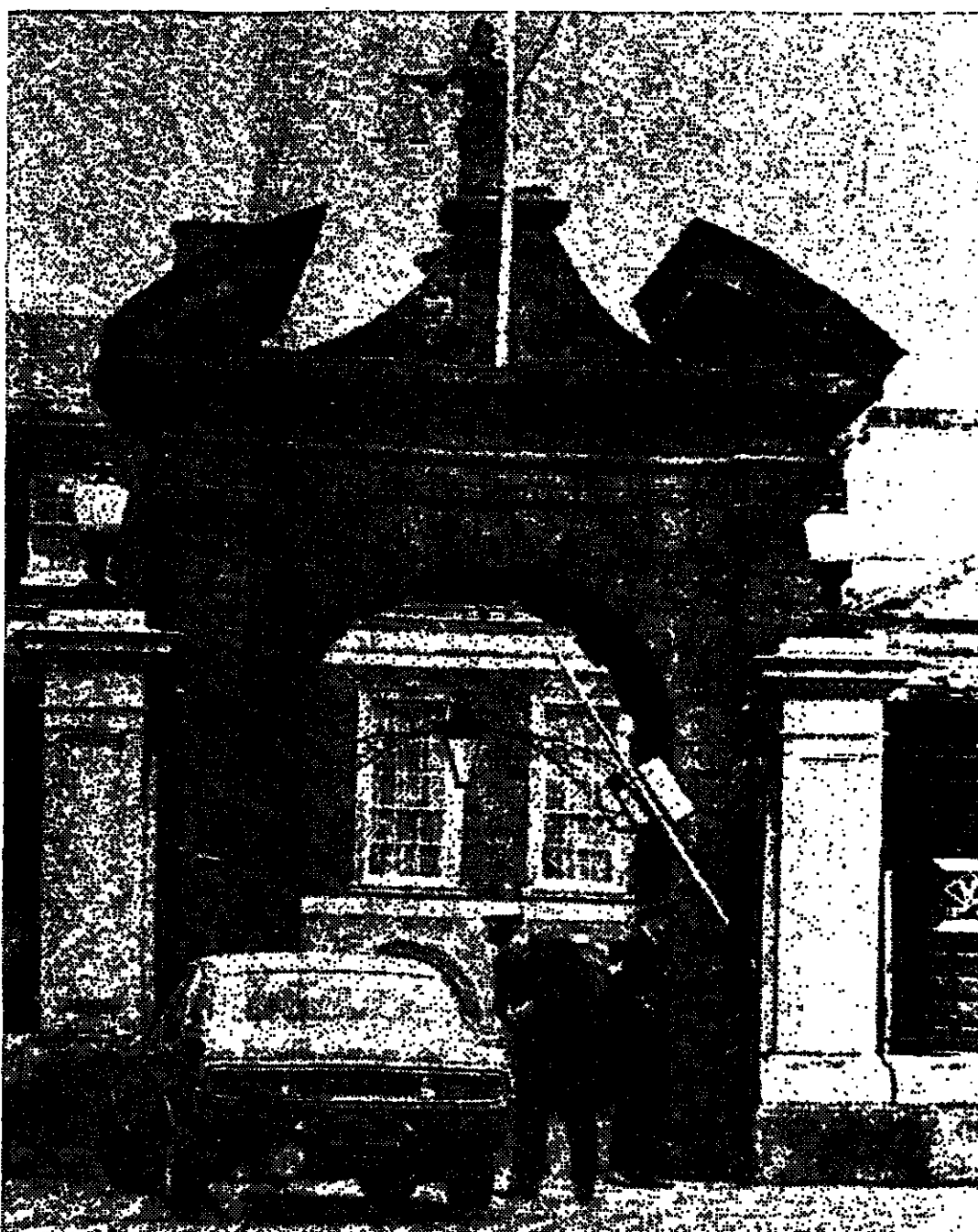
Asked why Sen. Kennedy did not try to make that information public, Mr. Walinsky said he could only speculate, but that he believed the senator, who was assassinated while seeking the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968, planned to take some corrective action toward the CIA if elected to the White House.

Ford Briefed  
A number of news organizations have reported that President Ford was briefed late last year on CIA-connected assassinations or assassination attempts. The White House has refused to comment.

Mr. Walinsky said that the Mafia had extensive gambling and syndicate holdings in Cuba, dating to the late 1930s, when Meyer Lansky opened his first casino in Havana. The Mafia also reportedly enjoyed a close relationship with Fulgencio Batista, the Cuban dictator whom Castro deposed.

After the Castro revolution in 1958, the gambling casinos and other activities were shut by the Cuban government. The Mafia allegedly worked closely with CIA operatives in providing intelligence, planning and other help for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



TIGHT SECURITY—Guards at Dublin Castle searching vehicles during EEC summit.

## Compromise Emerging in Dublin

### EEC Summit Tackles U.K. Issue

By James Goldsborough

DUBLIN, March 10 (AP)—The first meeting of the European Council began today with the nine members determined to iron out the final wrinkles of British "renegotiation" so that the Labor government can recommend to the people that Britain stay in Europe.

After 11 months of haggling over what seemed to some observers to be less international politics than Labor party politics, the British have indicated here that this is their final stand. The details to be wrapped up before the meeting ends tomorrow should enable the government to recommend that Britain remain in the European Economic Community

when a national referendum is held in June.

Late tonight, the nine nations were working on a compromise formula for recalculating contributions to the community budget. The British already have won the principle that a safety mechanism will be applied for any nation that gets into serious financial difficulty and what remained tonight was to fill in the figures.

French Stand

Those figures will save Britain anywhere between \$35 million (\$84 million) and \$100 million a year depending on whose figures are used. France appeared ready to make a concession tonight that would bring the figure closer to \$100 million but West Germany,

concerned that a British reduction would increase its own contribution, was slower to agree.

A nation's contribution is based on levies and duties on its imports and a percentage of its value-added tax. The French, who originally wanted to allow reductions only on the value-added tax, appeared ready tonight to concede reductions at least temporarily in all three areas for a country that got into difficulty.

The renegotiation question overshadows all else here. The British press has been particularly hard on the government during the last few days, indicating that Britain's EEC partners were "irritated, exasperated, resentful and thoroughly bored" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



AT DUBLIN SUMMIT—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson lighting his pipe as Foreign Secretary James Callaghan watches prior to opening of EEC summit meeting.

## Battle Raging For Strategic Vietnam City

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, March 10 (AP)—North and South Vietnamese troops fought house-to-house battles in the provincial capital of Ban Me Thuot today and fighter-bombers struck at tanks in the town itself, military sources said.

A Western military analyst said the situation looked "very grim" for the defenders of the city, 155 miles northeast of Saigon.

Ban Me Thuot is situated at an important crossroads in the Central Highlands and has not been touched by war since the Communists' 1969 lunar New Year offensive. If the Communists can take and hold the city, which is believed to be defended by a regiment of 2,000 men of the 23d Division and a number of Montagnard militiamen, they would seal off Quang Duc Province.

In Cambodia, rebel gunners launched their heaviest shelling of Phnom Penh airport in a week, firing 56 rockets and artillery rounds, damaging two domestic commercial airliners, killing five persons and wounding 22, the Associated Press reported.

(But the U.S. emergency airlift continued, bringing in 708 tons of rice, the biggest amount since the operation was curtailed Wednesday, officials said. In Phnom Penh itself, 13 rockets killed three persons and wounded seven, authorities said.)

9 Americans Trapped  
(Nine Americans, including eight missionaries, were said to be trapped in Ban Me Thuot. The ninth was identified as Paul Strubarik, who is with the U.S. Agency for International Development and had been in charge of the refugee and resettlement program in the city.)

The eight missionaries are with the Christian Missionary Alliance. They are engaged in translating parts of the Bible into the language of the Montagnard tribesmen who make up about half the population of 160,000.

The U.S. Embassy said that the Americans are "all right." About 100 French and Italian planters and missionaries also live in the area.

The Communists also were reported to have overrun Duc Lap, a town about 31 miles southwest of Ban Me Thuot, and to be threatening Kien Duc, 60 miles southwest.

Duc Lap, which is four miles from the Cambodian border and about halfway between Ban Me Thuot and the Quang Duc Province capital, Gia Nghia, controls Highway 14, blocking an independent North Vietnamese road system coming down from the north. If captured, it would prevent the South Vietnamese government from moving units now in Gia Nghia to the defense of Ban Me Thuot.

The attack on Ban Me Thuot—the boldest by the Communists since their 1973 Easter offensive—began at about 3 a.m. today with demolition squads and infantry striking from the northwest and southeast of the city, according to several accounts.

Town Penetrated  
The previous night South Vietnamese troops had taken up positions on buildings, from which they apparently fired on Communist troops who penetrated the heart of the town.

One account said the defenders managed to repulse the first wave and kill a number of attackers, who were followed by tanks, but that in the early afternoon a second thrust could not be contained.

By late afternoon, South Vietnamese jets were striking at tanks rumbling on Independence Boulevard in the middle of town, according to a military source.

The Saigon radio claimed that 10 tanks had been knocked out (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Senators Urge Lon Nol To Quit Post

Support for New Aid To Cambodia Slim

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Signs multiplied today that Congress would approve no more military aid for Cambodia as Democratic and Republican Senate leaders called for the resignation of President Lon Nol.

Although the Senate unanimously passed a resolution asking the administration to set to it that at least half the rice sent to Cambodia be given free to the hungry, there seemed virtually no sentiment to vote further military aid for the insurgent-threatened regime.

Rather, the emphasis was on Lon Nol's removal as a means of improving chances for a negotiated settlement with the Communist-backed rebels and an end to bloodshed.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., said the United States should exert "as much pressure as necessary" to bring a change in Cambodia's leadership.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said Lon Nol's resignation offered the best hope for peace in Cambodia. "Let the leaders leave and I think peace will be forthcoming," he said.

Sen. Mansfield said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian chief of state who has the support of some of the rebels, has repeatedly said he will not negotiate with the Lon Nol government.

"But if we take care of them [Lon Nol and his top aides], if they leave the country, [Sihanouk] will enter into talks with those in the lower brackets and there would be no bloodshed," the Democratic leader told newsmen.

Ford Stand Undercut

Sen. Scott is the highest-ranking Republican so far to urge that Lon Nol resign. His position undercuts President Ford's effort to get Congress to approve \$223 million in new military aid for Cambodia in an effort to bolster the government until the rainy season eases rebel pressure. Mr. Ford said Thursday that "if we don't give the aid, there is no hope" of preventing a Communist takeover.

Yesterday, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., who heads a Foreign Relations subcommittee considering the aid request, predicted that the Senate would turn it down. Declaring "we must put an end to further military assistance to Cambodia," he, too, called on Lon Nol to "step aside."

Today, besides Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott, House Speaker Carl Albert said "it would be very, very difficult to get direct military aid for Cambodia" through Congress. He spoke as CIA director William Colby reportedly told a House Appropriations subcommittee that the Cambodian situation is bad.

Sen. Scott, conceding slim chances for congressional approval, said he was prepared to discuss a compromise with President Ford.

He told reporters: "Our government ought to use as much pressure as necessary in order to get a change of leadership at the top in exchange for getting out the refugees."

He predicted there would be slaughter if the refugees from the insurgents are not taken out of the country and said the United States should be prepared to negotiate refugee release with any government that replaces the Lon Nol regime.

White House Response

But a presidential spokesman maintained today that there is "a reasonable chance" of getting Cambodia safely through to the rainy season and that the U.S. government feels the Cambodians must decide for themselves whether to continue Lon Nol in office.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Secretary, Turks Meet Later

## Kissinger and Israelis Told Intense Meeting

By Bernard Gwertzman

PARIS, March 10 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger covered all aspects of a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement on Sinai in meetings

with Egyptian President Anwar el Sadat in the Egyptian capital of Cairo.

Under the preliminary planning for this next Sinai agreement, Israel was to supply Israel with virtually all its oil if it gave up the Abu Basma oil fields to Egypt. Those fields, captured in the 1967 war, supply Israel

with more than half its oil. Iran supplies the rest.

When Mr. Kissinger met with the Shah of Iran in Zurich last month, the Shah promised Israel at a news conference that he would sell Israel all the oil it needed with the understanding that the United States would supply Israel with the means to afford the additional \$200 to \$300 million required.

But the apparent Iranian decision to drop support for the Kurds and make up with one of the leading radical Arab states led Premier Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. Urged to Ration Production

## geria Reportedly Reduces Monthly Its Crude-Oil Price

WATT, March 10 (AP)—

has made another slight in the oil cartel's price by lowering the price of its 15-hour clean-burning crude 21 cents a barrel, sources

ad reported. Meanwhile, the oil minister of United Arab Emirates, Mansour bin Zayed al Nahyan, said today the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should start a system of rationing production because of excess of crude oil in the

He said the excess is one barrel a day. Oteifa said in an interview before the start of the Arab Summit Conference in Dubai that the producing countries set up a unified system of rationing, they "might be able to resort to harmful unilateral procedures to lower prices production."

Summit meeting last week of 3 OPEC nations rejected a production quotas because Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, opposed the idea.

Arabia's reduction, from \$11.96 a barrel to \$11.75, follows a \$5-a-barrel cut by Abu Dhabi of higher quality last week. Sources in Dubai said Libya's oil price will probably remain steady.

Unpredictable Effect

Errors in London said after earlier price cut that it was difficult to tell what effect, if small reductions might have on retail prices of gasoline in the United States.

have price for crude oil of OPEC is \$10.46 a barrel, prices vary according to the content of the oil. The 49-year-old former Moscow movie writer said, "I had read

result of the economic slowdown and a mild winter. The oil companies responded to the reduced demand by cutting production and such giants as Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been able to weather the drop in revenue without too much difficulty. But some of the smaller producers with ambitious spending programs are feeling the pinch badly.

According to figures reportedly presented at the OPEC summit in Algiers last week, Abu Dhabi has committed more than 30 percent of its anticipated \$5-billion oil income this year to loans and aid to Third World countries.

Other delegations suggested to Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan that charity begins at home. But the Abu Dhabi ruler reportedly said that reneging on the handouts his country has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## New Life in U.S. Is Hard for Soviet Jews—People From Another Planet

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Alexander Sukornik sits in his sunny Kew Gardens, Queens, apartment, often musing, recalling his friends in Moscow and the way Russian bread tastes.

Mr. Sukornik, his wife, Irena, and their 14-year-old son, Michael, have been here for nine months. Like most of the 6,000 Jews from the Soviet Union who have settled in the United States in the last two years, they have found adjustments to be difficult.

About half of the 6,000 have settled in the New York area. "I thought I knew America," the 49-year-old former Moscow movie writer said. "I had read

and loved Mark Twain, Jack London, Steinbeck, Hemingway and Truman Capote, but literature and life are not the same."

Mr. Sukornik talked about the two years during which he had agonized about whether to come.

The family, he said, had lived well in Moscow. His wife was a pianist with symphony orchestras. He had worked on the writing of what he describes as simple, propagandistic science films. They had a nice three-room apartment. They had many friends, including a number of dissident intellectuals.

Mr. Sukornik's motivation for coming was kindled by his inability to have his short stories

published. The stories are, he said, nonideological, realistic pieces that are officially unacceptable in the Soviet Union.

"I suppose I was very naïve," the youthful-looking writer said, "but I supposed I would come here and get a part-time job of some sort and have time for my writing."

Now, after nine months of unemployment, a period in which the family has been largely supported by the New York Association for New Americans and the United HIAS service, the Jewish relief organization, some of that naïveté has worn off.

"I realize that I have given up my language, my culture, because

I am a man of Russian culture, and even perhaps my orientation of antagonism to the Soviets which spurred my writing," he said.

But despite the very real depression he and his wife have felt, they are hopeful and think that their lives are improving.

For one thing, Mrs. Sukornik is working two days a week teaching piano at the Westchester Conservatory of Music and receives \$200 a month. For another, Mr. Sukornik has had one of his stories accepted for publication in a new magazine of Russian literature published in West Germany by some of the more prominent émigré writers.

Perhaps the biggest change for the family in terms of their own consciousness is that they are learning what it means to be Jews. There is a mezuzah, an encased parchment bearing passages from Deuteronomy, on the door of their apartment now; a year ago they did not know what one was. Their son goes to a religious school and through him the parents are learning of religious festivals.

Identified by Passport

"In Russia, we know about Purim and Passover," said Mrs. Sukornik, "but we didn't know what they were." Her husband said he knew he was Jewish because his passport said he was.

The Sukorniks' reactions to their new life are not unusual. Recently, the Russian-language newspaper in New York, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, concluded a three-part series on the new immigrants, entitled "People From Another Planet."

Andrei Sedich, the editor, who wrote the articles, pointed out that the arrivals of the last few years make up the first wave of immigration of people whose whole lives have been spent under Communism. They are used to having their jobs, their homes, their education provided by the state and, even if they know intellectually that there is no such agency, emotionally it is hard for them to adjust.



## No Matter What Britain Does

Ireland Is Staying in Europe  
—And Reinforcing Its Links

DUBLIN, March 10 (IHT).—It has been solemnly announced on the front pages of the Dublin newspapers that, beginning today, direct telephone dialing from Ireland to France, Luxembourg, Andorra and Monaco will be possible.

Perhaps to show that Ireland, at least, intends to keep its island anchored to the Continent no matter what Harold Wilson may

do, the Irish are doing all they can during this first meeting of the European Council to show that, after 27 months of membership, Ireland is firmly committed to Europe.

The eight other EEC chiefs of government and state have been drifting in throughout the day for their two-day session in Dublin Castle, mainly devoted—once again—to whether Britain will ever make up its mind.

## A Clear Message

But the Irish are not about to be upstaged during their world diplomatic debut. The message is being made quite clear here that a British decision to leave the European Economic Community would not be followed by the Irish.

Although Ireland held a referendum before joining the EEC (63 per cent for), it was an act of Parliament that took the republic into the community. And come what may, there will be no referendum on Ireland's staying in. The British already have announced their referendum for June and the Danes will have one if the British vote to leave. The Irish believe that such decisions should be made by Parliament.

"To follow Britain into the wilderness could be a disaster to our economy," said the Irish Press in an editorial this morning. "There would be no social fund to help in the retraining of our unemployed; no regional fund to help boost our development of the west; no farm fund to protect our farmers' income; no export subsidies to help our trade with third countries."

The Irish have other worries, too, and they were much in evidence today. A security system totally unknown to EEC meetings has been set up around the castle to forestall any attempt by Protestant or Catholic extremists to infiltrate the meeting. Visitors to the castle are searched, three times to gain entrance and all equipment is minutely scrutinized.

## Ulster Question

The Northern Ireland question is not totally extraneous to the negotiations here today and tomorrow. There was a time not many years ago when both British and Irish officials believed that the presence of both countries in the EEC would help a reconciliation between Belfast and Dublin.

A withdrawal by Britain now, which would include withdrawal by Northern Ireland, coupled with an Irish decision to stay in the community, would be a serious setback to attempts to solve the Irish question.

The most immediate effect of such a split would be to reinforce controls at the Irish border and to stop the process of economic integration now under way.

In addition to saving direct dialing for today, the Irish have gone to considerable lengths to dress up 700-year-old Dublin Castle for the occasion.

Visitors to the castle are expected to come in and out during the two-day meeting. A special courtyard area has been set aside for the gleaming limousines discharging their passengers.

Visiting statesmen will be offered two formal meals before the conference ends tomorrow evening, featuring "all the famous Irish dishes," as the Irish Independent put it today.

—JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH

Senegal Warns  
On Emigrants

DAKAR, Senegal, March 10 (UPI).—President Leopold Senghor has warned that Senegal will apply sanctions against those who mistreat African immigrants in France.

"Sanctions will be taken against the authors of brutalities striking African immigrant workers or students residing in France," Mr. Senghor said yesterday on returning from the Franco-African summit meeting in Bangui, Central African Republic. He did not describe the sanctions or explain how they would be applied.

Mr. Senghor added that French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said at the summit that he had opened an investigation into alleged mistreatment.



STROLL—President Lon Nol in palace gardens.

Lon Nol Receives Journalists  
To Disprove Rumored Flight

By Jacques Leslie

PHNOM PENH, March 10.—"I wish you a nice morning," President Lon Nol told a small group of journalists who were taken to his palace residence yesterday.

That is, in fact, all the President said, for the purpose of the meeting was not to discuss the deteriorating military situation or, for that matter, to discuss anything at all. Rather, the session appeared designed simply to kill rumors that Marshal Lon Nol and other government leaders had fled the country.

According to the rumor, a mysterious caravan of black cars Saturday went to Pochentong, Phnom Penh's frequently rocketed airport. Several officials were said to have emerged from the cars and boarded a commercial jet just before it left for Bangkok. It is indicative of the tension among government officials and foreigners in this beleaguered city that without any hard evidence, some residents jumped to the conclusion that Marshal Lon Nol had secretly boarded the plane.

Journalists yesterday were allowed to observe the 62-year-old marshal as he went for a walk with his wife, two small daughters and about 10 soldiers. Partially paralyzed since he suffered a stroke in 1971, he walked haltingly with the aid of a cane through a garden in the palace grounds.

Journalists were told before the visit that the President would not answer any questions. But Brig. Gen. Ith Suong, commander of the 9th Division whose chief responsibility is to protect the palace, said, "The situation has ameliorated a little bit. The enemy cannot reach its objective. It can fire rockets, that's all. His assessment is generally thought to be optimistic."

Gen. Ith Suong was one of five

## Mafia, CIA Reportedly Plotted to Kill Castro

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, according to a number of federal investigators.

In a book called "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," Alfred McCoy, then a Yale student, charged in 1973 that Corsican and American syndicate gangsters had become involved in the heroin trade from Laos, Burma and Thailand. He also wrote that such information was well known to many officials of the CIA and that they had done nothing to stop such activities.

## Denials Issued

High officials of the intelligence agency, including William Colby, the present director, and Cord Meyer, now the station chief in London, denied the allegation at the time.

Mr. McCoy quoted Edward Lansdale, a high-level CIA operative in Southeast Asia, as telling him in 1971 that he had met with Corsican mobsters and informed them he would take a hands-off attitude toward them. "We had some kind of truce," Mr. McCoy quoted Mr. Lansdale as saying.

A number of past and present CIA agents told The Times in interviews shortly after Mr. McCoy's allegations were published that agency officials repeatedly looked the other way in the 1960s because the Southeast Asian drug trade was considered to be helpful to anti-Communist forces.

Sam Giancana, a Chicago racketeer chief with long-time connections in Cuba, is believed by some investigators to have aided the CIA in spring efforts against Premier Castro.

In August, 1963, Sandy Smith, a crime reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times, quoted Justice Department sources as saying the CIA had apparently helped Mr.

Giancana spy on his girlfriend, Phyllis McGuire, one of the singing McGuire Sisters, sometime in 1961.

Mr. Smith, now a Time magazine reporter who is highly respected for his reporting on organized crime, wrote that Mr. Giancana had become concerned because a prominent nightclub singer was becoming too attentive to Miss McGuire and the CIA apparently decided to help him confirm his suspicions.

In a series of interviews late last year, a former undercover agent for the CIA in New York City alleged that he and other agents "had some dealings" with the Mafia. He refused to permit his name to be used. In a recent statement to a House subcommittee, Mr. Colby said that he had been unable to identify the man and, therefore, believed him to be "a fabricator."

Senate Unit Seen Forming

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—President Ford wants a Senate committee rather than the Rockefeller commission to investigate allegations of CIA involvement in plots to assassinate foreign leaders, his chief spokesman said today.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen acknowledged that such an inquiry would be outside the mandate of the commission, headed by Vice President Rockefeller, which is investigating allegations of domestic spying by the CIA.

Referring to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, Mr. Nessen said, "It certainly would be a grave mistake for the Church investigation" to look into alleged CIA involvement in foreign assassination plots.

When asked if he thought other Latin American presidents had collaborated with the CIA, he replied: "As a rule I believe we all did and some still do. This is a political reality."

"I collaborated with the CIA for the benefit of all Latin Americans," Mr. Figueres, 67, said. He refused to elaborate when asked if he actually had something to do with the Trujillo assassination.

Sadat Held  
Optimistic on  
Kissinger BidChance of Success  
Seen at Least 80%

From Wire Dispatches

ASWAN, Egypt, March 10.—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat reportedly said today that there was at least an 80-per-cent chance that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would produce a new military disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat was said to be highly optimistic about the prospects for an agreement when he spoke at a closed meeting at the presidential villa here attended by Premier Abdel Aziz El-Sayid, leading members of the Cabinet and the country's most influential journalists. All of them were suddenly summoned yesterday to come here from Cairo.

Mr. Sadat was reported to say that there was a "10 to 20-per-cent" chance that Mr. Kissinger will fail in his current mission to the Middle East.

Mr. Kissinger had put his chances of success at only 50-50, but Washington reports have suggested that he was deliberately underestimating his chances of success.

Earlier today, informed Egyptian sources confirmed that Mr. Sadat had made concrete proposals in written form for Mr. Kissinger to take to Jerusalem. The sources said that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Kissinger had gone over detailed maps delineating the areas from which Egypt expects Israel to withdraw if a new agreement is concluded.

In the meeting today, Mr. Sadat gave no hint of what his proposals may have contained and limited himself to stating the limits of Egyptian concessions, members of his audience said.

## Basic Demands

They said he pledged that Egypt would not accept an agreement departing from the basic demands made by all Arab governments—that Israel must withdraw from all territories it occupied in 1967 and that the Palestinians must be able to exercise their own state.

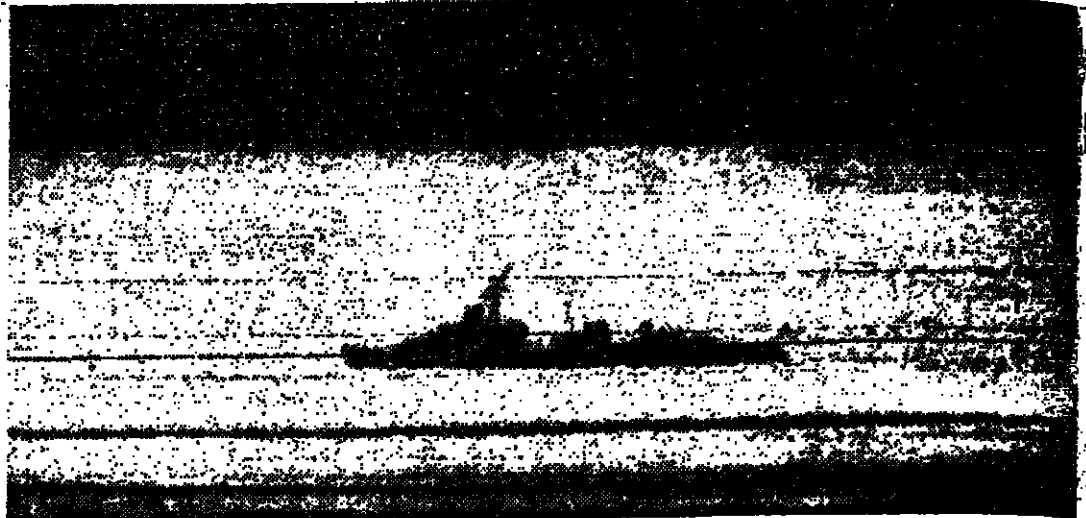
Within those limits, Egypt would be "understanding, reasonable and flexible," Mr. Sadat was quoted by his listeners as having said.

The crucial issues that Mr. Kissinger is attempting to solve during his latest trip center on the assurance that the Israelis have been demanding against a new war in return for a second-stage withdrawal of their forces in the Sinai.

Egyptian officials hinted privately today that an accommodation on this point could be found if Israel settled for some sort of general declaration rather than a formal statement of nonbelligerency.

## NATO Ministers' Date

BRUSSELS, March 10 (Reuters).—The spring meeting of NATO foreign ministers will be held here on May 29 and 30.



Israeli military photo allegedly showing the Egyptian destroyer in Suez Canal.

## Israel Protests Over Destroyer at Canal

TEL AVIV, March 10 (UPI).

Israel has complained to the United Nations about the passage of an Egyptian destroyer through the Suez Canal as a possible violation of the troop disengagement agreement concluded a year ago, a UN spokesman said today.

The vessel was a Soviet-built Shkory-class destroyer, Israel said, and it sailed north to south through the canal Friday. It complained to the UN the same day.

An Israeli military source said

passage of the ship was part of Egypt's continuing buildup of naval strength in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea. The Abu Rudeis oil fields captured by Israel in the 1967 war are on the southwestern Sinai shore of the gulf.

Egypt has said that, although the canal has been virtually swept clean of explosive materials and sunken wreckage, nothing but small craft have sailed through the 102-mile-long waterway.

The destroyer is armed with

130-mm cannons. The disengagement pact forbids arms of more than 122-mm in the "limited forces zones," which cover the canal.

But the UN spokesman said that whether the passage of the ship violated the agreement is a matter of interpretation. He said the accord could be interpreted to mean only those guns which are in fixed positions and are in motion, as they would be on a ship.

"We are not sure it's a violation," the UN spokesman said. He said it was the first complaint from Israel about Egyptian war ships in the canal.

A slightly blurred photograph of the ship in silhouette appeared on the front pages of the nation's morning newspapers. The photograph apparently was taken with a telescope lens at least 13 miles east of the canal, where Israeli forces have built a new defense line. The line includes observation towers that rise to the height of a 13-story building. The canal is easily visible from the towers.

Iraqis in Big Attack on Kurds  
As Iran Halts Aid to Rebels

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, March 10.—The International Human Rights Federation said today that Iraqi forces have launched a large-scale offensive against Kurdish rebels in the wake of the agreement between Iran and Iraq to end their undeclared border war.

The federation's secretary-general, Jean Claude Luthi, said that Iran has closed its border with Iraq and cut off the Iranian flow of supplies to Kurds in northern Iraq.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi state radio reported that the country's Revolutionary Command Council and the ruling Ba'ath party leadership unanimously approved today the four-day-old agreement with Iran. It provides for settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi feud over the Shatt al Arab waterway and bans infiltration across the common frontier.

The Iraqi radio said that in a joint session the country's two top government bodies also pledged to "faithfully implement the entire agreement in letter and spirit."

Iraqi newspapers said the infiltration ban meant an end of Iran's support for the Kurds led by Gen. Muhsin Mustafa Barzani, who has been seeking independence for his people since before World War II.

Mr. Luthi charged in messages to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN high commissioner for refugees, that the Kurds are threatened with genocide. He asked that the UN and Red Cross leadership intervene to save the million persons in the area.

The Human Rights Federation is a nongovernmental organization which has consultative status with the United Nations.

The Baghdad government forces began the attack early Friday all along the Kurd-Iraqi front, according to reports reaching Paris from official sources in the Middle East.

In Washington, high Ford administration officials confirmed that Iraq had attacked in force but could provide no information on the dimensions of the offensive.

The reports in Paris said that the Iraqi attack was launched with six divisions, including infantry and armor.

At noon Friday, after an earlier attack, the Iraqi forces were reported to have moved on to the city of Kirkuk.

Battle Raging  
In S. Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

but there was no way of confirming the government's claims.

## Cambodia Area in Peril

PHNOM PENH, March 10 (UPI).—The last province in Cambodia held by the government, and the richest agricultural land, is in immediate danger of capture by the Khmer Rouge, according to reports reaching here.

The Communists have gained ground in northwestern Battambang Province and are threatening the town itself.

Battambang Province has 1 million inhabitants. Since the beginning of the year the Khmer Rouge have been stepping up efforts to seize the town and province.

They have considerably more troops than the defenders of Battambang. The government has been reported to have less than 1,000 men under arms, mostly territorial troops. Estimates of Khmer Rouge strength vary. But it is likely they have at least three times as many.

There is widespread fear in Battambang that the Khmer Rouge will attack the town between now and March 18, the fifth anniversary of the fall of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Those who have recently returned from the provincial capital say that the Khmer Rouge are advancing against little opposition.

Kissinger Meets With Turks  
After Intense Talks in Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Shimon Peres to ask Mr. Kissinger again whether Israel should feel secure with a pledge from Iran, particularly with Iran making major efforts to improve its ties in the Arab world, Israeli sources said.

In describing the talks he has held with Israeli and Egyptian officials, Mr. Kissinger has been cautious and has advised newsmen to take account of the difficulties involved.

He described his talks with Mr. Rabin and the other Israelis in this way to the newsmen aboard his Air Force plane flying from Israel to Turkey:

"We are in the beginning of a negotiation which will go on for some time. We are very carefully examining all elements and ideas that go into an agreement. The talks were in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. We have encountered no unanticipated problems."

Mr. Kissinger also made an unusual appeal for newsmen to understand the necessity for all sides to keep their talks secret in this preliminary stage of negotiations.

If there ever was a time for "quiet diplomacy," he said, it was now, and "you can't expect a daily progress report during this period of exploration."

Apparently facing what Mr. Sadat on Saturday night called "a very hard round" of negotiations, Mr. Kissinger wants to be able to secure compromises from the Israelis and Egyptians without their fearing that their every move was under critical scrutiny from opponents of an agreement.

The Egyptians have come under sharp criticism from Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization for showing a willingness to negotiate with Israel unilaterally.

Mr. Kissinger's trip to Ankara was set off suddenly over the weekend following his meeting in Brussels Friday with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Biliakos.

This was the first high-level Turkish-American meeting since the congressionally imposed suspension of military aid to Turkey went into effect Feb. 5 and the Turkish press speculated that the restoration of the aid would be a major topic.

But Mr. Kissinger planned to discuss the aid only indirectly. His main concern was to insure that a new round of talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots could begin soon with an agreed upon number of issues to discuss.

Mr. Kissinger, who strongly op-

posed the aid cutoff to Turkey, has not been personally criticized here for the measure. "Upon arrival, he said, 'I would like to express our pleasure at visiting our old and trusted ally Turkey.'"

"It is a relationship which we value and which I have come here to strengthen."

"We will do our best to settle together and to discuss together all the complex issues that confront both of our nations," he said.

In his talks with President Fahri Koruturk, Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel, caretaker Premier İsmak and Bulent Ecevit, the political leader who is expected to be the front-runner in the next elections, Mr. Kissinger was expected to stress that aid would probably be restored by Congress once significant progress was made toward a Cyprus solution.

Ouster Urged  
Of Lon Nol

(Continued from Page 1)

rebutted Sen. Humphrey's comment that official cables from the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh offer little hope that more military assistance could provide a solution to Cambodia's troubles. He said the President has seen all of the cables and reports he has made his statements that without the U.S. aid Cambodia has no chance of survival into the rainy season and will "die."

Mr. Nessen also had a reply to Sen. Scott's statement. He emphasized that Cambodia has a elected government and that "it is not the U.S. role to pressure out of office a legally elected government."

Sihanouk Disputes Ford

PEKING, March 10.—Prince Sihanouk said today that the Ford administration is deluding itself if it believes the argument it has made to Congress in pleas for additional arms shipments to Phnom Penh.

In an interview in his Peking residence, the Prince said that a discussion he held last night with one of the leaders of the Khmer Rouge was marked by a common resolve not to accept a compromise whatever decision Congress makes.

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## Developed World Is \$67 Billion in Red

Oil Cartel's Trade Surplus  
Grows by \$74 Billion in Year

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The oil cartel's trade surplus last year leaped to a spectacular \$74 billion, compared with \$1 billion in 1973—a \$74-billion increase, an analysis of data released yesterday by the International Monetary Fund shows.

The same time, the developed industrial countries showed a \$67-billion trade deficit, or more than three times the \$21-billion deficit of the year before, as a reflection of the vast increase in the price of oil.

The poor or less-developed countries not in the oil bloc have been hard hit. Their trade last year stood at \$26 billion, compared with \$12 billion in 1973.

Exports by a group of 17 oil-producing countries, according to IMF, tripled in value from \$1 billion in 1973 to \$13 billion in 1974, despite a slight drop in volume of oil exports.

The countries are Algeria, Bahrain, Ecuador, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Their expansion in exports was the greatest recorded by any group of nations. It accounted for 17 per cent of all world trade in 1974.

Imports Up, Too

At the same time, the cartel was able to expand its imports by 69 per cent, from \$213 billion in 1973 to \$358 billion in 1974.

The \$133 billion earned by the oil group is exactly 10 times the value of its exports in 1973. Figures published a month ago show that the cartel's international reserves had soared to a total of \$43.2 billion, or 30 per cent of the world figure, with Saudi Arabia ranking third behind West Germany and the United States.

Data on monetary reserves for the month of January were not complete but sizable new accumulations were reported for Kuwait and Iran indicate that this trend is continuing.

The trade shift in favor of the oil cartel brought deficits to almost all other countries. Industrial Europe, for example, which had a \$18-billion deficit in 1973, saw it grow to \$28.8 billion in 1974. The U.S. trade deficit, according to the IMF's tally, swelled from \$2.5 billion in 1973 to \$5.5 billion in 1974.

The value of world exports as a whole increased by 43 per cent from \$515 billion in 1973 to \$748 billion in 1974, while imports rose 44 per cent from \$529 billion to \$764 billion. This seemingly great expansion, however, was due almost entirely to the increase in the prices of oil, other commodities and manufactured goods.

The United States continued to be the world's No. 1 exporting country, with a 36 per cent gain to \$98.5 billion in 1974. But West Germany remained hard on the U.S. heels, with a 32 per cent gain to \$38 billion. Alone among major countries, West Germany had a trade surplus rising to \$20 billion in 1974, compared with \$13 billion in 1973.

The statistics also show that from October of last year to January of this year, there has been a modest increase of about \$1.5 billion in world gold reserves, from \$35.3 billion to \$36.8 billion, valued at the official price of \$422 an ounce. About 400 million of the increase shows in U.S. reserves and most of the rest in those held in Western Europe.

Study states, however, that the "cannot support Mr. Vesco's primary allegation of government cover-up." The study also notes information corroborated by Mr. Vesco that Mr. Vesco "actually" to finance the heroin

deal.

ough unable to substantiate Mr. Vesco's allegation that the heroin deal was covered up, the study was highly critical of the investigation.

Peroff supplied Customs investigators with tapes of phone conversations he had with Conrad Bouchard, a Canadian who allegedly was the heroin dealer, in Mr. Bouchard said that Vesco would put up \$300,000 for the deal.

It is the most salient example of "personal influence" by drug element personnel was that agents working on the heroin inquiry nor officials of the case thought the Vesco deal to be worthy of being committed to writing," the study said.

"The lack of records regarding this aspect case is a blatant violation of the Drug Enforcement Administration rules."

Vesco, who has denied any involvement in the scheme, is in Costa Rica where he is being extradited to the United States. He is charged in United States with obstructing justice in connection with the heroin deal.

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SYDNEY FLOODING—Cars move through water on Sydney's Prince's Highway after 5 inches of rain fell on city yesterday morning—heaviest rainfall on record.

## Survey of Recent Studies

## Knowledge and Unknowns of Birth Control

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT).

—How safe are the various methods of birth control?

The following is a summary of the current knowledge and the unknowns as gleaned from the findings of recent studies on the subject.

The pill

Oral contraceptives, first marketed in 1960 and now used by 10 million American women, have always been associated with a number of annoying but minor side effects, including nausea, headache, breast tenderness and fluid retention. These are far less common today with pills containing a tenth of the hormone dose of the original pills.

Nonetheless, after one year 20 per cent of new pill users discontinue the method because of such discomforts.

On the other hand, the pill offers a number of good "side effects" to many women—regular menstrual cycles, little or no cramping, shorter and lighter menstrual periods and less premenstrual tension.

The most common serious hazard caused by the pill is an increased tendency of the blood to clot, resulting in an increased risk of thrombophlebitis (clots in the leg veins) and pulmonary embolism (clots in the lungs), stroke and possible heart attack.

This problem results in a four-fold greater risk of disease and death among pill users. Yet the absolute risk remains very small—1.5 deaths from thrombophlebitis disease per 100,000 women aged 20 to 34 and 3.9 per 100,000 women aged 35 to 44.

Recent studies have indicated that this risk has declined now that the level of estrogen has been reduced.

The pill has also been shown to cause a slight elevation in blood pressure in many users, and pill users also have twice the usual risk of gallbladder disease.

The pill has also been found to bring out certain metabolic abnormalities, such as a decreased ability to handle sugar in some women already prone to the condition.

With regard to cancer, the early fears that it may have been borne out. Nonetheless, experts like Dr. Roy Hertz, reproductive endocrinologist at George Washington University Medical Center, are still worried. He estimates that it will take 10 years before the question of cancer and the oral contraceptive is settled.

## Intra-Uterine Devices

Like the pill, annoying but minor side effects are the most common complications of the intra-uterine device or IUD, which is used by 3 million to 5 million American women.

Most frequent complaints are heavy and prolonged menstrual bleeding and menstrual cramps, causing up to 20 per cent of IUD users to request removal of the device within a year.

More serious side effects are relatively rare. The nationwide survey by the Center for Disease Control indicated that 2 to 10 IUD-associated deaths occur yearly among one million users, with complications necessitating hospitalization occurring at a rate of 3 to 10 per 1,000 users each year. The hospitalization rate is five times higher than that of the pill, but the death rate is only one-fourth as great.

The most common serious complication associated with the use of the IUD is infection. However, the evidence indicates that the IUD does not cause pelvic infection; rather, it seems to increase the severity of an infection (including gonorrhea) should one occur. If treatment is delayed or inadequate, such infections can sometimes lead to infertility.

Whatever type of IUD a woman has, a pregnancy that occurs with the device in place is more likely to end in miscarriage.

## Diaphragm, Condom and Foam

No serious side effects have been attributed to any of these methods. However, occasional individuals have a sensitivity or allergy to the chemicals involved or to the rubber, causing irritation or swelling.

Recently, an advisory committee of the Food and Drug Administration found that several brands of contraceptive jelly and cream (including the best-selling brand, *Koromex*) contained a mercury compound. Its effects are unknown, but since mercury can cause birth defects, it is possible that pregnancies that occur in spite of the chemical's use may result in an increased incidence of birth defects. It is not known whether the woman or her partner absorbs any of this chemical.

## Sterilization

The popularity of sterilization has increased, with more than one million sterilization operations now being done annually in the United States, according to estimates by the Association for Voluntary Sterilization.

Sterilization is an operative procedure, less risky for men than for women, but with the possibility of complications in either case.

Vasectomy, the male procedure, can be done in a doctor's office under local anesthesia. The most common postoperative complaints are usually minor and rarely severe enough to prevent a man

## Ecological Dispute Is Over

Work on Alaskan Oil Pipeline  
In Full Swing After Six Years

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SHEEP CREEK CAMP, Alaska, March 10 (NYT)—Work on the Alaskan oil pipeline has begun after six years of litigation, congressional controversy, research, planning, purchasing and, finally, hiring.

More than 10,000 men and women have begun hacking out the route for the more than 800-mile, 48-inch pipeline, the largest private construction project in U.S. history.

If the work goes according to schedule—an unlikely prospect, given the scope of the undertaking and the engineering projects involved—in 30 months crude oil from the rich Prudhoe Bay Field will begin flowing at four miles an hour from the frozen Arctic tundra 789 miles to the ice-free southern port of Valdez. From Valdez, fleets of tankers, now under construction, will carry the oil to U.S. refineries.

Test Section

Construction crews already have laid a 200-foot section of pipe near Fairbanks and oil is flowing to test valves and other pipeline gear in rugged winter weather.

Crews are also making final preparations to lay pipe under the frozen Tonsina River. Other laborers are working 12-hour days and seven-day weeks to weld pipe and to build roads, pumping stations, construction camps, tanker terminals and other facilities.

The task, at peak periods, will involve about 16,000 workers in the state.

The workers will lay 101,850 sections of Japanese-made steel pipe above ground and below, across fields, swamps and rivers and over icy mountain passes, where the five-ton pipe sections must rise almost vertically. Tons of dynamite will be needed to blast a bed for the pipes in a two-mile section of Keystone Canyon near here.

Oil-related income and development will finance most of the future of Alaska.

In Valdez, which has twice as many liquor stores as grocery markets, the population has more than tripled, to more than 3,000, in 24 months. Alaska Airlines is inaugurating a "Pipeline Express," with direct flights from Anchorage to Houston and Dallas.

Prices have skyrocketed. Twenty-six persons have died in accidents related to the project, mostly plane crashes.

And there is talk of another pipeline, to carry North Slope natural gas either to tankers in the south or across Canada to the United States.

Little remains of the initial pipeline controversy. But as a result of the environmental warnings, the state has dictated pipeline construction regulations.

At the tanker terminal, for instance, crews must suspend underwater blasting from May through August to avoid disturbing spawning fish. In northern Alaska, much of the pipeline will be buried under reindeer routes and the warm pipe will be regraded there to preserve the permafrost.

Here, at the 40-acre Sheep Creek Camp, one of 20 such facilities along the pipeline route, 210 workers are preparing housing for 1,000 others expected within 15 months.

Initially, the pipeline will deliver 600,000 barrels of oil a day to Valdez and, later, 1.3 million barrels.

2 U.S. Ships Sail Into Black Sea For Maneuvers

ISTANBUL, March 10 (AP)—Two U.S. warships sailed through the Bosphorus yesterday into the Black Sea on a "show-the-flag" mission in international waters disputed by the Soviet Union, port sources said.

They reported the vessels will stay in the Black Sea, where Russia has a major base at Odessa, until March 14 to "conduct naval maneuvers."

The ships were identified as the *Richmond K. Turner*, a guided-missile destroyer, and an older destroyer, the *Vesole*. Both are ships of the Sixth Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean.

The Soviet Union claims the Black Sea should only be navigated by the countries surrounding it and in the past has objected to American military presence there.

Colombia-Cuba Ties

HAVANA, March 10 (Reuters).—Colombia has resumed diplomatic relations with Cuba, becoming the 12th country in the Western Hemisphere to recognize the Fidel Castro government.

ADN, the East German news agency, said that the five anarchists would be refused permission to stay there.

Although Bonn has diplomatic ties with the Communist government of Southern Yemen, it has no ambassador or consular personnel there.

Both are accused of sending "observations and evaluations inside the party and inside their respective places of employment" to East Berlin and of betraying secret files to the East German Communists, thus endangering the national security.



Guenter Guillaume

Guillaumes  
Are Charged  
In Spy Case

BONN, March 10 (NYT).—Guenter Guillaume, the alleged Communist agent whose unmasking led to the fall of Chancellor Willy Brandt last May, was formally accused today of high treason and breach of official secrets.

Mr. Guillaume, 48, and his wife, Christel, 47, were arrested last April 24, when he was Mr. Brandt's special assistant for party matters. Two weeks later, the chancellor resigned.

Helmut Schmidt succeeded Mr. Brandt as chancellor, but not as the head of the Social Democratic party, on May 18.

The Guillaumes have been in jail and under investigation in Cologne since their arrest. No date has been set for their trial, which would take place in the State Supreme Court of North Rhine-Westphalia in Düsseldorf.

The indictment itself was not made public, but a short statement by the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe today said Mrs. Guillaume also had been charged with treason and contributing to breach of official secrets.

The Guillaumes are both accused of working for the East German State Security Ministry since 1956, when they left their country and came here, posing as refugees.

For the next 18 years, Mr. Guillaume worked his way up through the hierarchy of the Social Democratic party. He began work in Mr. Brandt's chancellery in January, 1970. When he was arrested, his wife was working in the Bonn office of the Hesse state government.

Both are accused of sending "observations and evaluations inside the party and inside their respective places of employment" to East Berlin and of betraying secret files to the East German Communists, thus endangering the national security.

Eton Weighs Plan for Students  
To Take Over Domestic Chores

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—Students at Eton, Britain's top school for the sons of the wealthy, may soon have to sweep out their own classrooms and dormitories to eliminate the cost of paying charlades.

"It would be very useful for the boys," said headmaster Michael McCrum. "They'd learn that in the modern world you cannot always have people doing these things for you."

Eton, 22 miles west of London, is attended by boys of 11 to 18 years of age.

Headmaster McCrum said he is studying a plan to cut the school's annual labor bill by putting the young men to work—even though their families each pay \$1,287 (about \$3,100) a year in fees.

The idea is to get the boys to form a company that would be paid to handle the domestic chores. The young men would be paid, but much less than the charlades.

Mr. McCrum said the plan should save the school up to \$25,000 a year. But he said a snag is that the plan could interfere with Eton's curriculum.

"If the boys are making beds, cleaning the houses and classrooms and washing up after meals, the time has got to come from somewhere. We've already got a very tight schedule," Mr. McCrum said.

However, he said, "it would give the boys a sense of purpose and status. They wouldn't be able to pay them much, of course—maybe about as much as you get in reform school."

Senate Panel  
Endorses Two  
Disputed Aides

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today approved two controversial diplomatic appointments despite opposition based on their involvement in CIA covert activities in Chile.

Recommended for confirmation were Nathaniel Davis to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs and Harry Shandelman to be ambassador to Venezuela.

Mr. Davis was ambassador to Chile from 1971 to 1973 and Mr. Shandelman was deputy chief of mission from 1969 to 1973 during events leading up to the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende.

President Ford acknowledged in September that the CIA had granted assistance to opposition groups and news media in Chile to preserve political opposition to Allende's Marxist regime.

The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity adopted a resolution noting the tenure of Mr. Davis in Chile and formally expressing concern about possible extension of U.S. political destabilization policy to Africa.

Members of the black congressional caucus formally asked Mr. Ford to withdraw the Davis nomination.

Paris Bomb Claims Life

PARIS, March 10 (AP)—A 20-year-old French almanac injured when a bomb exploded in a luggage locker at the Gare d'Orléans railway station here late last night died in a hospital of head injuries today. Six other persons suffered minor injuries.

S. African Police  
Pull Back From  
Rhodesia Combat

JOHANNESBURG, March 10 (AP)—South African paramilitary forces in Rhodesia have been withdrawn from all forward combat positions, the Rand Daily Mail reported today.

The newspaper said the pull-back was ordered in an effort to reduce tension in the area and aid a peaceful settlement in the white-ruled former British colony.

South Africa has an estimated 2,000 policemen in Rhodesia assisting in the two-year-old war with nationalist guerrillas.

"The South African men are no longer taking part in the maintenance of law and order on Rhodesia's borders," the newspaper quoted the Rhodesian Army chief, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, as saying in an interview. The Ministry of Justice confirmed the withdrawal.

It was earlier announced that the police had withdrawn from some forward positions but today's report was the first confirmation of a full withdrawal from the area.

Austrians Identified As Terrorist Target

STOCKHOLM, March 10 (UPI).—Two Japanese arrested on terrorist charges are suspected of having plotted an attack against the Austrian Embassy in Stockholm, security police said today.

The two men were caught last week, photographing and skimming a building housing six embassies. A police spokesman said that they later found out that the arrested men had also photographed the Austrian Embassy in Oslo and Copenhagen.

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## Obituaries

## Joseph Dunninger, Magician, Former Associate of Houdini

CLIFFSIDE PARK, N.J., March 10 (AP)—Joseph Dunninger, 82, whose performances as a magician and mentalist delighted audiences for about six decades, died yesterday, a day after he had been elected to Hollywood's Magician Hall of Fame.

Mr. Dunninger retired from public appearances after a 25-week New York television series, "The Amazing Dunninger," in 1967-68 to devote himself to writing about his craft.

At the time of his death, negotiations were under way to release the television series in other parts of the country this fall.

A long-time associate of Harry Houdini, Mr. Dunninger toured with the master magician in the 1920s, demonstrating an uncanny ability to give the illusion of reading minds.

But Mr. Dunninger never

claimed occult powers and debunked fraudulent spiritual mediums who preyed on wealthy widows.

Of his talent, he often said that he only did "what any child of six could do with 80 years of practice." He had begun performing in the early 1900s.

## Luis Amado Blanco

ROME, March 10 (AP)—Luis Amado Blanco, 72, a writer and poet and Cuba's ambassador to the Vatican, died yesterday, his family announced today.

Mr. Amado, born in Spain, was dean of the diplomatic corps to the Holy See and the only envoy of Fidel Castro's regime to the Vatican. He presented his credentials to Pope John XXIII in 1963.

Author of several books of fiction and poetry, Mr. Amado was a number of literary prizes in Spain and Latin American countries.

## John Goldmark

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—John Goldmark, 59, president of the Mannes College of Music since 1972, died Saturday in Stamford (Conn.) Hospital.

A member of the Mannes faculty since 1939, Mr. Goldmark was named dean in 1966.

Born in Budapest, Mr. Goldmark was educated in Vienna. He came here in the late 1930s, entered Mannes as a graduate student and was soon teaching piano there.

Mr. Goldmark gave piano recitals and played chamber music

concepts throughout the United States.

He was a member of the American Musicological Society.

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Dunninger in 1946

concerts throughout the United States.

## Alfred E. Driscoll

HADDONFIELD, N.J., March 10 (AP)—Former New Jersey Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, 72, died Saturday. He was chairman of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority. He was a Republican and New Jersey's first two-term governor, serving from 1947 to 1954. From 1954 to 1967, he was president of the Warner-Lambert Co., a pharmaceutical firm.

## Togliatti's Role Under Stalin Is Center of Dispute in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 10 (NYT)—The Italian Communist party is embroiled in a dispute over how much the architect of its present power, Palmiro Togliatti, knew about the terror under Stalin.

The controversy touches on the relations between Moscow and the Western Communist parties—the Italian party is the strongest among them—and on tensions between the old guard and the present leadership in Italian Communism.

Togliatti was the leader of the Italian Communist party from the end of World War II, when he returned from long exile in the Soviet Union, until his death in 1964. He built the party that he had helped found in 1921 into Italy's second largest force and into a formidable opposition to the governing Christian Democrats.

## Marxist Saint

In his lifetime, Togliatti's intellectual brilliance and sardonic wit assured him the respect, if not the affection, of the Communist rank and file. Since his death, at the age of 71, his party has revered him as a Marxist saint.

Early this month, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, Davide Lajolo, charged that Togliatti had been

## Fearful, Frustrated Soldiers

## Concern Over Jobs, Ideals Said to Underlie Greek Plot

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, March 10 (NYT)—The Greek officers accused of plotting against the government were fearful and frustrated men, worried about their country and their careers, confused by new values and ideas, ready to use violence to get their way.

This is the picture sketched by two men who know the suspects well—a former fellow officer who asked not to be identified and George Alfantakis, their principal defense attorney. The former officer says that a coup was being planned but the lawyer maintains that the suspects rejected the idea.

[Greek authorities today charged Mr. Alfantakis with spreading false rumors and insulting authorities, United Press International reported.]

Mr. Alfantakis was taken into custody and appeared before a criminal court for issuing a statement saying that the detention of the army officers accused of involvement in last month's

aborted coup plot was "illegal and unjustified."

[Mr. Alfantakis has been released pending his trial Thursday.]

Two weeks ago, the government announced that it had foiled a conspiracy against it and arrested 38 officers. Many of them were followers of "former Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, the shadowy leader behind the military regime that ceded power to a civilian government during the Cyprus crisis almost eight months ago.

According to government officials, the plotters were trying to prevent prosecution for crimes committed during the seven years of military rule and a reorganization of the armed forces that would cost many of them their jobs. Last week, the government started that purge, retiring more than 50 top officers, including four of the six generals implicated in the conspiracy.

The former officer agrees that the suspected main motive was "to protect themselves and what they've gained." After the military coup of 1967, he noted, hundreds of officers loyal to the junta had been swiftly promoted and given many fringe benefits.

After Gen. Ioannidis was arrested in January and charged with treason, those officers felt vulnerable and began plotting, their former colleague said.

The main goal was to free Gen. Ioannidis from prison, he said, but the plotters had not thought much beyond that point. They were well-financed, partly from the sale of outdated weapons to African countries. Contrary to the charges of leftist leaders here, they had no contact with U.S. intelligence agents, the former officer said.

Mr. Alfantakis described his clients as "idealists" who were prepared to take personal risks for their ideals. They did not organize a conspiracy, he insisted, because they believed that the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis would soon collapse anyway, but they were deeply troubled by his policies.

What annoyed them most was that, under the new government, Greeks had not fought to defend Cyprus against the Turkish invasion, the lawyer noted.

The officers felt that Mr. Karamanlis could not survive the dilemma of Cyprus—either to sign an agreement and ratify the Turkish gains or refuse to sign and watch the Greek-Cypriot community suffer.

If they did depose the government, the officers would inherit this dilemma. "And at this point," Mr. Alfantakis said, "they don't want to be responsible for what happens."

A housewife, who lost an arm because of injuries suffered in the raid, spoke of the loss of family and friends that night.

A middle-aged businessman spoke of returning from his suburban dormitory to streets, homes and buildings full of corpses and ashes. On the second day, he found the body of his sister in a pond near the remains of his home and, on the third day, the body of his father and those of another sister and a brother. A week later, he found his mother's body.

"I don't have to say anything to you—just look at my face," said Masataka Ohta. Under his thatch of white hair the scars of flame are visible despite plastic surgery, which mended the ugliest damage. "Thirty years ago tonight, the incendiaries fell like rain. They made my face like this. I lost my family, a wife and four children. I had no lips and not much of a face. They said there was no other way but for me to die. But I had the will to live because I thought my family was still alive."

There was some angry talk, but little of it was directed at the wartime policies of the United States. Several speakers attacked the "warmaking" policies of imperial Japan, which brought down the rain of fire upon the people. A resolution condemned the postwar U.S. Japan security treaty, on the grounds that it could involve Japan in another military struggle. Some speakers criticized the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima, where many times more explosives were dropped than in all of World War II.

The official Tokyo death toll is given as 83,000, but this is almost certainly much too low. Tokyo city officials have estimated the death toll at 130,000. Robert Gullian, a French correspondent who witnessed the raids and who was present at the observance yesterday, reported that some Japanese documents put the toll at 197,000.

Police today questioned three business associates of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka on suspicion of violating the real estate transaction law.

They questioned Osamu Takezawa and Yasuji Yamada, president and former president respectively, of Shiseido Kogyo Co., and Kazuo Ichijima, director of Murotsuchi Sangyo Co.

Mr. Tanaka, who resigned in December in the face of corruption charges, has been associated with both companies. Mr. Tanaka is reported to have received a big bill for back taxes because he undervalued his security and real estate holdings.



STRIKE AT COMMONS—Electrician Stan Wright holds sign outside Houses of Parliament. Labor dispute threatened to disrupt lighting, heating and other services.

## Night of Fire 30 Years Ago

## Victims Commemorate Air Raid on Tokyo

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, March 10 (WP)—Thirty years ago yesterday, wave after wave of U.S. B-29 Superfortresses poured napalm cylinders upon the vulnerable wooden rooftops of Japan's capital city. Within a few hours on that windy night, more than 100,000 people perished, about one-fourth of all the buildings were destroyed and more than 1 million people were rendered homeless.

The night of March 9-10, 1945, is one of the people of Tokyo would like to forget but somehow they cannot. This weekend, newspapers, magazines, a television program and the publication of a five-volume history of the wartime air raids tug at the memory of those who remember and the curiosity of those too young to know.

In a second-floor meeting hall in a downtown ward yesterday afternoon, about 100 representatives of the Tokyo War Victims Society gathered to commemorate the past and demand government assistance to those who suffer still. One after another, they rose to tell the story of the fiery night 30 years ago. Although Japanese rarely show emotion in public, yesterday voices cracked and eyes welled with tears. Several speakers found it difficult to continue.

"I remember as if it were last night," said a middle-aged man whose home burned in the holocaust.

A housewife, who lost an arm because of injuries suffered in the raid, spoke of the loss of family and friends that night.

A middle-aged businessman spoke of returning from his suburban dormitory to streets, homes and buildings full of corpses and ashes. On the second day, he found the body of his sister in a pond near the remains of his home and, on the third day, the body of his father and those of another sister and a brother. A week later, he found his mother's body.

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## Prime Minister of Maldives Seized, Banished by President

From Wire Dispatches

COLOMBO, March 10.—Prime Minister Ahmed Zaki of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean has been arrested and banished to a remote atoll after being reappointed to office only 12 days ago, according to reports reaching here today.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Zaki, 43, was removed in a bloodless coup by the President, Amir Ibrahim Nasir, who has taken over the duties of prime minister.

Another government official, Ahmed Jaleel, chief of protocol, was also arrested and banished with Mr. Zaki Thursday, sources said.

It was not immediately clear why the arrests were carried out. They followed a report in Sri Lanka's state-run Ceylon Daily News of "unlawful happenings" in the Maldives, an archipelago of 2,000 small islands about 400 miles southwest of Sri Lanka.

Mr. Zaki became prime minister after an attempted coup against President Nasir nearly two years ago.

The coup was followed by the arrest and detention of 160 persons, including the brother of the republic's most prominent businessman.

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## Renault Shifts 6,000 Workers To Half-Time

PARIS, March 10 (Reuters)—France's leading car manufacturer, Renault, today responded to strikes in its factories by placing 6,000 workers on half-time duty.

Altogether, 25,000 of Renault's 82,000 work force are now on short-time schedules and two factories—in Sandouville, near Le Havre, and Flins, near Paris—were closed today.

In the Le Mans factory, where the 6,000 workers have been put on half-time, production has been halved in two weeks by a work-to-rule strike.

A management spokesman said that by hitting the workers' pockets it was hoped they could stop stoppages that have cost the company between 5,000 and 10,000 cars a month.

The agreement will prevent strikes throughout Denmark that were due to start at the end of the month. The strikes were announced by all the major unions after the Trade Union Council failed to reach a new accord on wages and conditions, which expired earlier this month.

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## MUSIC IN PARIS

## Solti and 'Don Giovanni'

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 10 (UPI).—With the electrifying presence of Georg Solti in the pit and a cast of superlative and well-known singers on the stage, the Paris Opera has come up with a winner in its latest production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

Among the men, the revelation both vocally and dramatically, was the Leporello of José Van Dam. This bass-baritone's voice is as lean, vigorous and agile as his physique, and the result—no doubt—in collaboration with Eberhard—was not the usual buffo clown, but a dark, serious, sometimes moralizing, sometimes menacing servant who gives in to the Don only because of the ultimate economic reality of pay day. Physique and voice also made him a plausible substitute for Roger Soyer's Giovanni, and vice versa, when they have to pretend to be each other.

Stuart Burrows struck the right tone as Don Ottavio, splendidly stylish in his two arias and a shade stuffy as a dramatic figure. Richard Van Allen made an un-

derstanding demands made on her by the staging and something of a struggle with the Handelian tenors of "Moi trahi."

## Among the Men

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Sir Georg Solti, who is conducting "Don Giovanni" in Paris.



usually strong Masetto (like Leporello, more of a threat to the Don than usual) while Jane Birkin's Zerlina was a bit mature, but deliciously sung.

There remains the Don of Soyer, sonorous and dark-hued of voice, smooth almost to a fault in action. Giovanni has two solos, and in both of them vocal agility and brio count for more than pure sound. All else is ensemble. Soyer does not seem to have quite come to terms with this yet.

## Social Commentary

Eberhard and Businger have already collaborated on a similar "Don Giovanni" in San Francisco, so it was a bit of a disappointment to find so uneven a stage realization. Businger's wrought-iron grillwork was more successful at creating a dark Spanish atmosphere than at establishing specific locales, and it evidently was not too flexible, for each of the many scene changes required

a curtain, with deadening effect on dramatic and musical flow. Some of Eberhard's stage business was amusing and even illuminating, some of it merely makeshift and vulgar, such as Leporello's libidinous grab for Elvira at the end of the final scene. The obligatory social commen-

## France to Sell Time On TV—But No Ads

PARIS, March 10 (Reuters).—France's second TV channel, one of three state-run networks, has decided to sell morning time to private companies to help bridge its budget deficit, broadcasting sources said today.

The companies, including insurance and industrial firms, will broadcast information and advice to personnel around the country or to keep shareholders abreast of latest business progress. They are barred from advertising.

## MUSIC IN ITALY

## Ronconi's Second Installment of the 'Ring'

By William Weaver

MILAN, March 10 (UPI).—The new production of Wagner's "Siegfried" at La Scala is the second installment in a new "Ring"—the new "Walküre" made its debut last year.

The conductor is Wolfgang Sawallisch, the director Luca Ronconi, the designer Pier Luigi Pizzi. Inevitably, it is the visual aspect of the performance that claims immediate attention.

In approaching Wagner's operas these days, directors seem to have to ask themselves: How far to go? And in which direction, backwards or forwards? Strip the stage bare, or return to 19th-century trappings? Tell the story straight, or interpret it, explain it? Ronconi has made clear decisions. His "Ring" is de-allegorized. Its characters, for the most part, come from the 19th century, not from the misty world of legend. Alberich is dressed in a black suit and a heavy coat; he carries a cane. Erda—surrounded by family portraits of Puccini and the Rhine Maidens—looks like an old Dickens eccentric. Siegfried himself wears leather trousers and a sweat-stained blue work-shirt.

Sometimes this approach is stimulating. At other times, it jars or, worse, it diminishes the impact of the drama. The dragon Fafner is shown to be a group of working-class men, defending the gold of capitalism. When their leader is killed, the dragon's blood, vital to the story, is an unrolled length of red ribbon, insufficient to bear the weight of the scene.

But Ronconi has a vivid sense of theater and, with the brilliant

support of Pizzi, he creates one effect after another. The spectator may object to this "Siegfried," but he can't be bored by it. There are sly references to traditional stagings: When the hero first appears, a faded worn canvas forest is briefly pulled up. Then it vanishes, and we are back in Mime's 19th-century, east-iron smithy, complete with coal chute.

There were some good performances at the premiere Friday night, especially by Norman Bailey, a notable Wotan, and Gerhard Unger, a crafty, always musical Mime. Their quiet session in the first act was a tense clash of personalities, a high point in the evening.

Jean Cox, in the title role, looked well and sang with clarity and conviction, though his voice was, understandably, a bit tired by the last act. And the Brünnhilde, Ingrid Bjoner, was strident, so the great concluding duet was not as overwhelming as it should have been. George Fourié was the Alberich, more sly than sinister, but vocally in the part. Birgit Finnilä sang Erda's music movingly.

Sawallisch, at least for the first two acts, conducted in a lackluster, perfunctory fashion. The music plodded along, with many fine points going for naught. In the last act, he came to life, and led the orchestra with greater vigor and interest, but still without much refinement. The orchestra was not inspired to produce its best sound; the strings in particular were often harsh. However, to the horn player who brought off all of Siegfried's clarion calls with accuracy and refinement.

Any judgment on the Ronconi "Ring" must remain in abeyance until he has staged "Rheingold" and "Götterdämmerung." In the meanwhile, his work will continue to provoke discussion—always a good thing in an opera house.

## French Minister Asserts Doctors Stall on Abortion

PARIS, March 10 (AP).—Health Minister Simone Veil acknowledged today that many French doctors are dragging their heels on the new abortion law which allows virtually unrestricted abortions at fixed prices up to the 10th week of pregnancy.

Parliament gave final approval to the liberalized bill Jan. 19. Since that date, physicians are not subject to prosecution for performing abortions. But the decrees for application of the law, spelling out technical details, have not yet been issued. Many physicians and hospitals are using the absence of the decrees as a reason for not performing abortions but others are going ahead.

In a radio interview, Mrs. Veil appealed to women's organizations for "tolerance and comprehension" in the face of the delays. She said that doctors "need time to accept a situation which challenges their professional ethics."

## Swiss Safety-Belt Law

BERN, March 10 (Reuters).—A new law will compel Swiss car drivers and front-seat passengers to wear safety belts starting on Jan. 1, the Cabinet announced today.

## THE ART MARKET

## Slow Slide of Business From London to Paris

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 10 (UPI).—The center of the art market is slowly sliding back to London from Paris. The trend away from London is not dramatic, but London bidders show an increasing interest in important works. Last November, Christie's sold some remarkable silver at the Hotel Richemond, Geneva. A magnificent soup tureen, cover and stand, made by Robert-Joseph Argente in 1779, plus 8.5 kilograms, was sold for 100,000 francs, followed by an impressive if not particularly attractive silver-gilt lion made in many about 1800. They made collectively 95,000 Swiss francs, 35,000 Swiss francs at a time in such prices would have a hard time reaching in London rooms.

Another step in that direction taken last week by Sotheby's in its inauguration of the Johannesburg branch in South Africa, an auction of fine English Continental silver. Of great significance was Sotheby's decision to sell some good 18th-century and 20th-century silver, including the following day, among them were fine works in the O'Hara Gallery in London, sold by order of the heirs of the late Jacques and a lovely sheet of studies in pen and ink and pencil. Renard, which had belonged to Ambrose Vollard, and an oil, "Guernsey," again from Vollard collection and reproduced in the book he wrote on art in 1918. The sheet of less rose to 11,500 francs (about \$75) while the "Rocks at sunrise" remained unsold at 10 francs (about \$17,500), just enough to reach its reserve price.

## Monet Landscape

At the same sale a marvelous landscape, done by Monet in 1887, "Aligulles de Port-Colon," the finest impressionist picture of this caliber offered on the open market since last year.

It brought 48,000 francs (about \$60,000). Only 18 months ago no art market professional would have dreamed of sending works for auction to Johannesburg instead of London, then hub of the world art market. Less revealing of the sales held by Phillips at the 11 des Bergues in Geneva on March 17, Christopher Weston, Roman and managing director of the English firm, will be coming the auction, emphasizing importance it attaches to the event. It will include 18th-century furniture and works of art, among others, a collection of old books sent by a British lent from Germany. The three are reportedly being sold in Geneva at his insistence. In Phillips describes as "the art section" is an important of lithographs by Pierre Bon-

There are two ways of explaining Phillips' choice of Geneva for its auction. One is to see it as a view that "this is an important step in the European art of Phillips." Its Geneva office was established last year deal with the "increasing number of business with Continental clients" such as Christie's and Sotheby's opened their offices some years ago in Geneva and Zurich. The competence of British auctioneers is widely recognized.

## Another Reason

It is in Phillips' case there is one other major reason for moving in Geneva rather than London. According to two vendors, including owner of the gold boxes, it is a condition of the deal, could not have happened up to years ago, considering the extraordinary scheduled in London this

## More Obvious

Far more obvious is the rise in quality of 19th and 20th-century masters offered at French sales. At the Galliera sale last week a marvelous drawing in pencil by Modigliani, 49 by 30 centimeters, was bought for 35,700 francs by a French banker who speculates in art, a rare Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot, dated 1879, sold for 143,000 francs; a superb gouache by Elena Vieira da Silva (23 by 15 centimeters) sold for 9,750 francs; and a Chagall of no particular quality was knocked down at a smashing price of 737,000 francs.

All these pictures of high or medium caliber are so many signs of a renewed interest in Paris, as a selling center. The question is whether the French auctioneers will make changes in the methods that brought about their defeat to London in the early sixties and recapture the lion's share of the market.

First is the slapdash organization of auctions staged at the 11th hour by some auctioneers. The works finally scheduled to be sold are known at the last moment, allowing too little time for the experts to research the pieces and write their entries. Some of the auctioneers have fallen into the habit of having photographs of the works printed in their catalogues and quietly informing the auction audience that "lot X has not come." Inevitably mistakes are made in the cataloguing, partly because of hasty work and partly because of the tendency to use experts outside the field of their own competence. Correcting these slips is essential for a true revival of the French market.

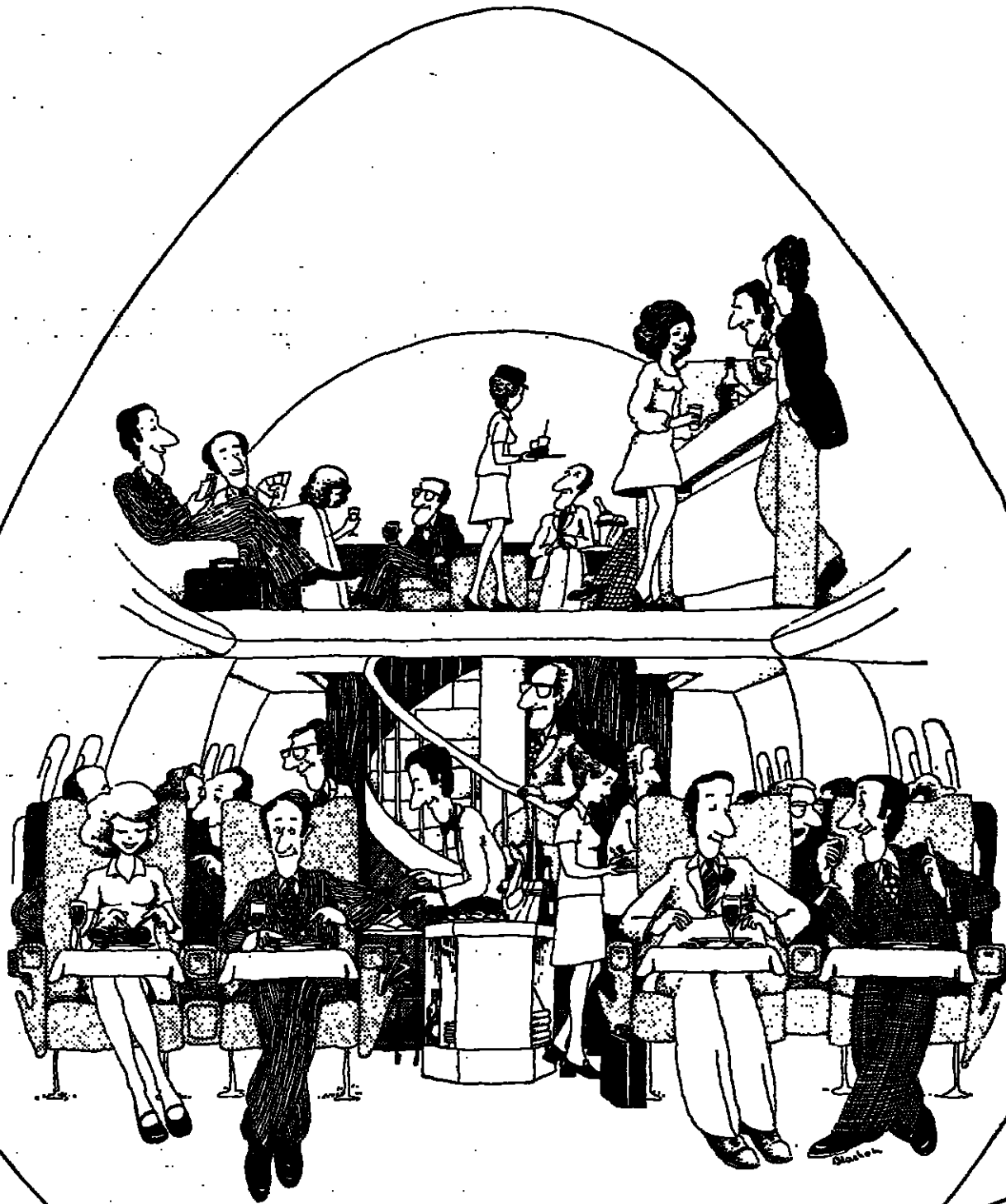
## ART ET CREATION

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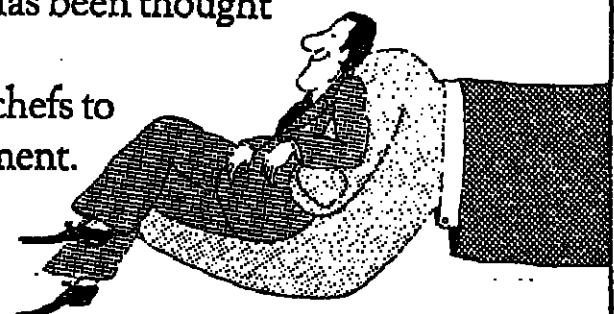
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## Communist Disarray, Too

When the democratic nations of the world consider their internal problems and international disunity, it may provide some consolation to view the state of the Communist parties in the world. True, armed, they are making deep inroads into Southeast Asia. True, in their established homelands, whether the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China, North Korea, North Vietnam or Cuba, their governments seem firm enough, except for the shadow of insuring a succession for the aging leaders who predominate in so many of them.

But that question of succession is causing anxiety and party unrest, and the relations among the states are confusing, when not openly hostile, as between Moscow and Peking. Communism has spread far since the end of World War II; no *cordon sanitaire* has been able to confine it. But what has penetrated the barriers that were set up against it is by no means the monolithic structure that fixed dogma and Russian bayonets once seemed to insure.

Consider Western Europe, where the word of Stalin was once holy writ for Communists across the Continent. Aside from such avowedly heretical regimes as those in Albania, Yugoslavia and, to a lesser extent, Romania, Moscow's writ still runs in most of Eastern Europe. But in the West, the manifestations of Communism are complex. In virtually all that portion of the Continent, the most activist elements are not orthodox Communists, but Maoists, anarchists or IRA extremists, groups that scorn the official Communist parties as hidebound reactionaries.

This seems to be true even in Portugal, where the military uprising opened doors to the left, and where the Communists have pushed for a confrontation with the liberal parties. In France, the Communists have followed the classic Popular Front technique of the prewar years, but the front was uneasy and unsuccessful. In Italy, the party is seeking what it calls a "historic compromise" with the Christian Democrats, an effort that goes beyond the Popular Front idea, but it is also driven by internal disputes over past links to Stalinism. Greek Communism is relatively muted, although it was allowed to emerge after (the reverse of the Portuguese experience) the collapse of military rule.

It cannot be assumed from all of this that the success of the Communist party in any given nation would produce results much different from those of the actual Communist sovereignties: "Dictatorship of the proletariat"—meaning the strict control of all governmental and cultural agencies by whatever faction of the party happened at the time to be leading. But this process would not be automatic in countries where the wage earners have organizations that are strong in their own right, and where the habit of public expression of political views is ingrained. Nor can the techniques of winning power be the same as those which Marx preached and Lenin practiced: There is too much disillusionment with the results. The Communist disarray springs from contradictions of Communism at least as real as those contradictions of capitalism which the Communists love to cite.

## Egypt and Israel

Peace is not at hand between Israel and Egypt, but an agreement to reduce the danger of war between these two long-time belligerents is clearly within reach.

Nothing that Secretary of State Kissinger might conceivably accomplish in his current mediation mission will eliminate all threats to Israel's security—last week's guerrilla raid upon the Tel Aviv shorefront gave a timely and tragic reminder of that. Nor, for that matter, can a new agreement guarantee that Egyptian President Sadat will succeed in leading the Arab world into a political settlement—the Tel Aviv raid was the Palestinian extremists' warning to him as much as to Israel.

But in their public and private comments, policymakers in both Egypt and Israel are expressing clear intent to turn a page on the bellicose threats of the past and try designing a new direction for their relations. What Secretary Kissinger is now endeavoring to discover is whether each side is willing and able to pay the price necessary for such a psychological realignment.

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Israel's policy toward its Arab neighbors has often been called "intransigent," and sometimes it has been—but on the immediate points at issue as Mr. Kissinger's mediation effort begins, such an accusation seems quite unwarranted now. Israel is prepared to evacuate the three strategic points of the Eastern Sinai on which President Sadat has set his sights—the Abu Rudeis oil fields and the Mitla and Gidi mountain passes. In so doing, Israel will lose a large source of its oil needs and key vantage points from which sophisticated reconnaissance gear could survey any sus-

picious moves of the Egyptian armed forces on the other side of the Suez Canal.

What tangible steps is Egypt willing to take to correspond with this Israeli gesture of conciliation? Secretary Kissinger is seeking a variety of political and economic moves from Cairo, none of them conclusive taken individually, perhaps, but adding up to a visible and convincing statement that Egypt is, as a practical matter, forswearing a military option against Israel.

Beyond those, the Israelis expect some overt acts—if not toward Israel directly, nevertheless conveying clear peaceful intent toward Israel. Deliberate cessation of abusive propaganda, for example, would be meaningful as one gesture. More convincing, indeed, serving Egypt's interests even more than Israel's, would be Cairo's entry upon economic ventures with foreign companies which other Arabs have tried to boycott in the campaign of economic sanctions against Israel.

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Egyptian officials are eagerly seeking trade and investment relations with the United States; it makes little sense for them at the same time to cut off many possible sources of technology and equipment. Nor is it convincing for President Sadat to tell Secretary Kissinger of a desire for peace while at the same time giving wholehearted support to a deliberate boycott campaign, an act of economic warfare.

Any new set of agreements with Israel would carry political dangers for President Sadat, just as a further withdrawal from Sinai would create military risks for Israel. But the political and military risks of failure in this effort would be far greater, for Israel and Egypt, and for the world at large.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Promises on Food

The Ford administration's commitment to make increased food aid available to meet this year's severe crop shortages had two stages. The first—pledged in January—was to allot enough money to the program to make a meaningful amount of aid available; the second was to do the actual work necessary to get the food to the countries in need.

While the State Department acknowledged that it would be difficult to ship the full amount allocated for humanitarian aid this fiscal year, it promised to "make a priority effort to expedite shipment" to the most severely affected countries so as to prevent failure.

Among the first requisites for such a priority effort was development by the State

Department of a plan to allocate aid to the recipient countries. Although Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders promised to have the allocation plan ready several weeks ago, it is still not available. With the UN Food and Agriculture Organization still showing a four-million-ton food deficit in the world's hungrier countries and the crucial shortage period in South Asia rapidly approaching, each day lost jeopardizes fulfillment of the American intentions as set forth by Secretary Kissinger at the Rome Food Conference. Much of that promise can still be redeemed if the secretary moves his department into high gear to do the work necessary to get the food flowing to the countries in need.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 11, 1900

PARIS—The fire which destroyed the Comédie-Française two days ago, killing one person, has aroused the Parisians to the serious shortcomings of their fire department. All the French newspapers are unanimous in expressing the opinion that if the firemen had arrived sooner, and if they had been supplied with proper apparatus, and had at their disposal a sufficient supply of water, the fire could have been checked in time.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 11, 1925

PARIS—Ernest Hemingway, most of whose literary work has been done here, is soon to have a collection of stories published by Bont and Liveright. He has had both stories and poems published here by the Three Mountains Press, and has been actively associated with the Transatlantic Review. Meanwhile, a new publication has been added to the list of reviews issued in Paris in the English language. "This Quarter," editors Ernest Walsh and Ethel Moorhead.



## 'Nothing but Shame'

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—For the last dozen years, through assassinations and endless wars and Watergate, some of us have been telling the skeptics that there is an American system worth preserving. In the end, we said, democracy will work. The men of violence, the totalitarians, the anarchists are all wrong. Reject their evil counsel, have faith.

It will be extremely hard to maintain that faith if Congress gives way to the Ford administration's campaign of pressure for extra arms aid to Cambodia. For there has probably never been a weaker case—a more empty one—for continued American intervention in a foreign civil war. If Congress does not have the courage to say no this time, when will the system work?

Last December, just three months ago, Congress made an extraordinarily explicit decision about the U.S. role in Cambodia. It put a ceiling on all aid, for the stated purpose of limiting American involvement. Absolutely nothing has happened since then that the Pentagon had not anticipated and fully argued, including the annual dry-season offensive by the Khmer Rouge. So Congress is effectively being asked to say that its December decision was frivolous.

### No Lao

Nor is there any rational ground of policy or law or security to send more American arms to the falling Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh. That conclusion is plain if one studies not only the words of the critics but the admirably honest testimony of that tough old Indochina hand who is assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, Philip Habib. These points emerge:

1. There is no legal U.S. commitment to Lon Nol; no treaty, no agreement, no congressional resolution. Indeed, Congress, in voting aid previously, wrote into law that it did not constitute a commitment.
2. We have no illusions about Lon Nol; as Habib wryly put it, his is not the most effective government extant.
3. Even those who still believe in the domino theory cannot claim that Lon Nol's fall would have such effects; Habib said it would not, for example, "make much difference" to the fighting in South Vietnam.

4. Cambodia is not crucial to American security.

5. There is no assurance that additional American aid would affect the eventual outcome of the war, which the Cambodians opposed to Lon Nol have virtually won.

6. Nor is there any assurance that delaying the military aid would lead to a negotiated settlement. There are no negotiations at hand, nor any stated reason to expect them.

In light of those facts, more American military aid—if it has any effect—can only prolong the agony of Cambodia. It is an agony that the United States brought on the Cambodians in the first place, five years ago, dragging them cruelly and unnecessarily into the Indochina war.

American officials in Phnom Penh have advised Washington that the military situation has deteriorated past the point of no return. The only practical question remaining, they say, is whether power can be transferred from Lon Nol in a relatively nonviolent and orderly way.

President Ford, in arguing for more military aid at his news conference the other night, spoke of "humanitarian" concerns. His argument would have delighted George Orwell. For it was new-speak right out of "1984."

Ford talked of food and medicine. But not a penny of the \$222 million in extra funds he sought for Cambodia is for food or medicine. All of it is for arms and ammunition. We do have one legitimate humanitarian concern in Cambodia now and Congress can

rightfully want to express it. That is to get out of the country those leaders, including Lon Nol, who have relied on us and cannot properly be abandoned to the Khmer Rouge.

That concern moved Rep. Paul McCloskey, after his trip to Indochina, to suggest that we continue aid until June—to let our friends get out—and then definitively end the American role.

The trouble with the McCloskey idea, as he really knows, is that the administration will only be back for more in June. If we want to evacuate people, as Sen. Mike Mansfield has asked, why not do it now?

The seriousness of Congress's claim to an equal voice in government is bound to be judged by the Cambodian decision. There can be no excuse of political obligation. The people who elected this Congress were not for much, as he really knows, is that the administration will only be back for more in June. If we want to evacuate people, as Sen. Mike Mansfield has asked, why not do it now?

Humphrey and other pivotal figures in Congress recognize the

realities in Cambodia now—their comments at the hearings make that clear. Their unstated choice would surely be to vote aid only for genuine humanitarian needs—food and medicine—and to help in the orderly transfer of power.

### Blaming Congress

But there is a political worry on Capitol Hill: that the Ford administration will blame Congress for "losing Cambodia." And so, in the end, the question in these next two weeks of decision will be Congress's courage and will—which is to say, a question of faith in the system.

Ford said the other night that if we let Cambodia fall—let the Cambodians decide their own civil war, that is—"We would have a deep sense of shame." He made me think of the scene in Shakespeare's "Henry the Fifth" after the French defeat at Agincourt, when the Duke of Bourbon takes out his anger by killing defenseless English boys. Before he sweeps down on them, he shouts:

"Shame and eternal shame, nothing but shame!"

## View of Social Security

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Anxiety about the solvency of the U.S. Social Security system is understandable, but misplaced. The anxiety should be about the economic system that sustains the Social Security system and everything else.

The bad news about the Social Security system is bad but not dreadful: the system is headed for bankruptcy, but will not get there. The good news is gloomy: the system's solvency will be maintained, but at a substantial cost to the nation.

Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system: today's benefits are paid by today's workers' taxes. The system is headed in the direction of bankruptcy in the sense that benefits now exceed revenues, and the system's reserves can only make up the difference until the 1980s.

### Deficit

Substantial new revenue-raising measures will be necessary for the system. The system now has an actuarial deficit of at least \$13 trillion over the next 75 years, adjusted to present value—and this deficit projection is based on some unreasonable optimistic assumptions, e.g., a long-term inflation rate of 3 per cent.

(An independent report for the Senate Finance Committee says that the actuarial deficit could be twice that size—that we would need reserves of \$26 trillion, earning interest, to finance the deficit until the year 2050.)

The system's financial problem is a product of Congress, inflation, unemployment and demographic factors.

Congress has "indexed" benefits, linking them not only to the Consumer Price Index, but also to both wage and price increases. Thus future benefits will increase even faster than inflation, and eventually—how soon depends largely on the long-term inflation rate—retired workers will receive benefits larger than the wages they earned.

Such high-power indexing makes double-digit inflation a disaster: wages, and hence revenues, increase slower than benefits. Of course, high unemployment widens the gap.

And demographic factors—declining birth rates, the growth of the retired population relative to the working population—compounds the disaster for a pay-as-you-go system.

This could mean increasing by tens of billions of dollars annually the taxes on labor and capital, leading to slower growth of capital, real income and the economy.

Slow economic growth will have a sickening effect on the Social Security system's sensitive actuarial assumptions, causing an

as-you-go system. In 1955 seven workers paid Social Security taxes for every beneficiary. Today the ratio is three to one, and by early next century the ratio will be two to one.

Even if the problem is "only" \$13 trillion—with market interest rates compounded over 75 years—it cannot be solved by traditional Social Security financing measures. These measures are increases in the flat tax rate or in the rate of income to which the rate applies. The tax is regressive and inflationary, and political and economic considerations preclude relying on the tax to raise the required revenues.

Social Security taxes have increased at a compound annual rate of 17 per cent since 1949. Since 1971 the maximum annual Social Security tax bill has more than doubled for wage-earners from \$405.60 to \$854.85, with employers paying a like amount.

The impact of this flat, regressive tax on lower-income individuals has virtually matched, and hence nullified, tax relief Congress has tried to grant on lower-income individuals. And such a payroll tax is reflected in the price of goods and services.

On Jan. 1 Social Security taxes rose again. The 5.85-per-cent rate remained the same, but the taxable portion of each individual's income rose from \$12,000 to \$14,100, a tax increase affecting 10 million Americans—one out of every five persons covered by the system.

It is written in letters of flame across the sky that the Social Security system cannot be run forever as it has been run—by politicians anxious to increase benefits, reluctant to increase taxes. Social Security, like the nation, is approaching a day of reckoning; bills are coming due.

Congress probably won't cut scheduled benefits. It probably will increase the tax rate; and increase the taxable portion of an individual's income; and then pour large sums of general revenues into the system.

### More Taxes

This could mean increasing by tens of billions of dollars annually the taxes on labor and capital, leading to slower growth of capital, real income and the economy.

Slow economic growth will have a sickening effect on the Social Security system's sensitive actuarial assumptions, causing an

implosion. For every percentage point difference between real wage growth and inflation, there is a staggering growth of the system's actuarial deficit which, in turn, requires additional tax revenues with additional adverse consequences for economic growth.

Congress, which made the Social Security system what it is today, must find a way to reform it without sending the economy into a permanent downward spiral.

## John Dornberg

### From Munich:

... There is no question that Lorenz's abduction and the release of the five anarchists has created a new political situation.

MUNICH—A week after the release of Berlin's kidnapped Christian Democratic leader Peter Lorenz, a tenuous political lull has settled over West Germany.

In West Berlin a thousand policemen are still chasing down countless rumors, tips and clues, but they appear to be no closer to tracking down Lorenz's abductors than they were on the morning he was spirited away.

The five anarchist beneficiaries of the hostage-taking were still in Aden. But a South Yemeni diplomatic source has disclosed that they are considered undesirable and would have to leave. No one was willing to speculate on their next destination.

### New Threat?

There is a persistent but unconfirmed report that Bavarian police and security officials have received a threat from the minuscule terrorist group that calls itself the "Second of June Movement" to abduct or assassinate Franz-Josef Strauss. But Strauss himself has said he knows nothing about it.

Meanwhile, Lorenz, the victim of the sensational kidnapping, is recuperating from his ordeal by swimming and hiking in the wine country of the Rhineland-Palatinate.

But the hiatus is misleading. The shock still hovering over the country has not subsided. Nor has the law-and-order hysteria that rose to a crescendo last week been perceptibly defused.

The real reverberations of Lorenz's kidnapping are yet to come. For whether or not that was their intention, his abductors have kindled feelings and set into motion forces with as yet unpredictable political ramifications.

### Major Debate

It is more like the calm before a storm. And the storm is expected to break on Thursday when the Bundestag will hold a major debate on the question of internal security.

The debate is not a direct consequence of the kidnapping. It had actually been placed on the parliamentary agenda some days before. But Lorenz's abduction has moved it into an entirely new light.

Domestic security—a theme that covers not only political terrorism but the spiraling rate of other crimes—has suddenly mushroomed into the overriding issue between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government of Social Democrats and Free Democrats and the opposition Christian Democrats.

Properly exploited by the opposition during the four remaining state elections this year, it could persuade even more voters to turn from the SPD-FDP coalition in 1976 than recession and unemployment.

And there is at least one Christian Democratic politician, Franz-Josef Strauss—who has already served notice that he intends to exploit the issue to the hilt.

"We will cooperate fully and support whatever decisions are reached for dealing with this situation," he said during last week's crisis. "But once Peter Lorenz has been freed, we intend to take this whole complex of radicalism and terrorism apart."

The Social and Free Democrats have been vulnerable on the subject for some time.

The SPD is open to charges that it is soft on political terrorism from the left and underestimates radicals and terrorists.

The FDP is open to the allegation that its Minister of the Interior, Werner Maihofer, is too intellectual and indecisive to deal with the mounting crime problems.

In fact, just a few weeks before the Lorenz abduction, Maihofer had declared flatly that anarchist groups such as the Baader-Meinhof gang, scheduled to go on trial in Stuttgart in May, had been totally crushed and had neither successor nor imitator organizations.

Those words will be sure to haunt him on the floor of the Bundestag on Thursday. Not only is there a persistent and mounting crime problem, but the charges of softness are easy enough to make stick in a country where at least the older generation is still inclined to

place traditional law and order values over the principles of democratic rights and where democratic remedies appeal to many as the best answer to complicated social and political challenges.

Although Peter Lorenz, upon his release, stressed that "we have an open democratic society here which should not be planted by a police state," selection as a hostage may have been more than coincidental.

For weeks preceding his kidnapping on the eve of the city election in West Berlin, he had conducted a law-and-order campaign designed to play on the emotions of terrorism—and crime-frightened citizens.

"Berliners live more dangerously," was the slogan under his portrait on the tens of thousands of campaign posters pasted all over Berlin.

And he may have had a point for in no West German city has terrorism been as persistent a rampant or the crime rate has climbed as rapidly as in West Berlin.

On the other hand, in no other city is there such a concentration and dominance of public opinion by the sensationalist right-wing Axel Springer press whose simplistic arguments evade the innermost political and social fears of ordinary Germans.

Be that as it may, one Berlin SPD official was certainly present when he predicted that Lorenz's abduction "will cost us 5 per cent of the votes."

There were, of course, other factors contributing to the SPD FDP setback, but the link to the Lorenz kidnapping is hard to ignore.

Schmidt's coalition government may yet arrive as a warning. But even if it does, the SPD and FDP can do little.

Although the charges of softness, underestimation and indecisiveness may have some validity, the real problem is West Germany's federal and decentralized law enforcement system which allows for virtually no co-operation between the various police forces and crime investigating agencies.

Set up deliberately that way after World War II to prevent concentration of police powers such as existed during the Third Reich, it has led to the development of highly autonomous local law enforcement agencies. Jealous protection of their prerogatives serves as a bar to dealing effectively with the threat of modern forms of crime and political terrorism.

Just as some prominent West German politicians were quick to demand reintroduction of the death penalty last week, many have also called for establishment of a national police force or at least a coordinating agency similar to the American FBI.

The proposal is sure to be made again during the debate on Thursday, though to liberals and all those who remember the Gestapo and Heinrich Himmler's centralized police it will remain as much anathema as ever.

Whatever solution the SPD-FDP eventually proposes, there is no question that Lorenz's abduction and the release of the five imprisoned anarchists has created a new political situation.

Ironically, it has also exposed the weaknesses of the anarchist movement, believed to involve more than 100 to 120 active members. It disclosed how divided and factionalized they are among themselves.

### Refused Release

That the kidnappers did not demand the release of Ulfried Maihofer and Andreas Baader, the titular leaders of the German anarchist movement, and that Horst Mahler refused release from prison in exchange for Lorenz speaks for itself.

Anyone needing further proof of the anarchist movement's isolation and internal disarray had only to go to some of the West Berlin bars and taverns where left-wing extremists and every persuasion congregated.

The anarchists expressed their for the "Second of June Movement" and its methods of murder, bank robbery and hostage-taking was matched only by that expressed in the Springer papers.

But for Helmut Schmidt and his government there is little consolation in that. For reality is the public mood and the GDP ability to exploit it.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 3,300,000 F.  
R.C. 1243. Paris. France. Imprimé en France. 1975 Paris Cedex 02.  
Tél.: 213-22-00. Telex: 22440 Herald. Paris. France.  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thomas.  
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هكمان الأول



## OECD Says Economy in Italy Is Worsening

U.S. March 10 (AP-DJ)—economic downturn that in Italy last year is likely to worsen in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said today in its annual report on the Italian economy.

## K. Reports Trade Deficit in Quarter

DON, March 10 (AP-DJ)—the registered current account deficit of \$1.075 billion, seasonal adjustment, in the fourth quarter, the Treasury said today.

The fourth-quarter result compared with a deficit of \$1.075 billion in the third quarter and a deficit of \$1.075 billion in the fourth quarter.

The big deficit came as no surprise to the government, which reported the trade deficit for the fourth quarter and an estimate of the invisible surplus for the period.

Visible trade balance and invisible trade balance together make up the current account balance.

The fourth-quarter visible trade was \$1.454 billion, seasonally adjusted, compared with a deficit of \$1.454 billion in the third quarter and a deficit of \$1.454 billion in the fourth quarter.

The fourth-quarter invisible surplus was \$1.454 billion, seasonally adjusted, compared with a deficit of \$1.454 billion in the third quarter and a deficit of \$1.454 billion in the fourth quarter.

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## Fed Warns on Loan Rate Decline

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (NYT)—Although the Federal Reserve Board reduced its discount rate last week and apparently lowered slightly once again its target for the key "federal funds" market interest rate, its high officials are warning that there is a limit to how much the Fed can and should force down short-term interest rates.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the reserve board, is letting it be known that a major "constraint" on how much the Federal Reserve can do is the international exchange rate of the dollar. To the extent that U.S. interest rates, particularly short-term rates, are much lower than those in the other main industrial countries, money flows between countries tend to depress the dollar's value against other currencies in the present floating exchange rate monetary system.

Mr. Burns has pointed out that U.S. short-term rates are now the lowest of any of the 10 main countries, and that long-term rates are the lowest of all but Switzerland. He has also noted that the reduction in U.S. interest rates has been faster than in any other country since the decline began last autumn.

### U.S. Prestige Involved

The Federal Reserve chairman cares about the exchange rate of the dollar not only because a decline in the rate tends to add to inflation at home—as the price of imports rises—but also because of "prestige" factors involving the U.S. role in the world.

Apart from the international problem, Mr. Burns and many others in the Federal Reserve System are worried about another aspect of the interest-rate problem. It arises essentially from the way this nation's central bank must conduct its monetary policy.

Economists of the "monetarist" persuasion—those who believe that changes in the nation's money supply are the most important influence on the economy—have been agnostic that Federal Reserve policy has resulted in no growth at all in the narrowly defined money supply in the last three months.

This definition, called "M-1," includes demand

deposits and currency. Even the definition called "M-2," which includes time and savings deposits in commercial banks except large certificates of deposit, has grown by a substantial 5.2 per cent in that period. Many members of Congress have also expressed concern.

Fed officials readily concede that these figures could have been higher if the central bank had pumped more reserves into the banking system. But such a decision would have meant pushing down the federal funds rate—the rate on overnight loans among banks, and the one rate that the Federal Reserve essentially controls—to very low levels, possibly 2 or 3 per cent. Other short-term rates would have declined as well.

### Fed's Main Target

It is the supply of reserves created by the Federal Reserve that determines the federal funds rate. On the other side of the coin, the main "target" for daily operations of the Federal Reserve is the interest rate on federal funds, not the total supply of reserves.

Mr. Burns argues that if the Fed had pumped in reserves to the banks in such quantity as to reduce the federal funds rate to 2 or 3 per cent in order to increase the money supply, there would have been an immediate perception in the money markets that monetary policy was inflationary, and that long-term interest rates would have risen, not declined.

He has conceded that money supply growth was less than the Federal Reserve wanted, but he has spoken in congressional testimony of his firm resistance to an "explosive" expansion of money and credit. He has also argued that what the Federal Reserve has already done has greatly eased credit conditions, the availability of lendable funds from the banks and the general "liquidity" of the economy, even though the money supply has only just begun to respond in the last three weeks.

Other issues are involved, including the long-standing debate over the meaning and importance of the narrowly defined money supply, or M-1. But it is clear that the Federal Reserve is not ready to drive short-term interest rates to whatever low level it may take to achieve a given desired rise in the money-supply figures, no matter what its critics may argue.

## 51% Say They're Liquidating Inventories

## U.S. Purchasing Managers Cut Stocks

By Herbert Kosheitz

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT)—Inventory liquidation of manufacturers and suppliers remains a major objective of purchasing managers, according to the February report of the National Association

of Purchasing Management Inc., released over the weekend. Fully 51 per cent of the managers surveyed said they were liquidating stocks, compared with 45 per cent a month earlier.

This was further indicated by an increase in the number of managers who are not adding to stocks—13 per cent in February, against 19 per cent in January. The association points out that for the first time since the 1958 recession more than half of its members have reported reductions in purchased inventories.

Members of the association said that business conditions were continuing to deteriorate, with an increase in unemployment and a decline in new orders and production.

Purchasing managers also reported that in February they began to see price declines on an overall basis. For the first time since early 1963, there were more managers reporting prices going down than those reporting prices going up. The count was 24 per cent who found price declines against 23 per cent who found price increases.

Members said that supplies indicated they were now in a position to hold prices firm for extended periods of time—in some cases up to a year. Other members felt that price declines had not yet matched the pace of declining sales and reduced production.

Union officials also are expected to lead the opposition at the supervisory board meeting in April. Worker representatives, including Eugene Loderer, chairman of IG Metall, which bargains for VW workers, make up about one-third of the VW board. But, in an interview, one key official of IG Metall indicated the union is fatalistic about the plant closure.

"There will be talks about alternatives," the union official said. "We think VW should avoid closing the plant, either by shifting production of some parts to Neckarsulm, or transferring production from some foreign plants back to Germany." We are opposed to closing Neckarsulm. But," he adds, "we think Tony Schmuecker will close it anyway."

Continued slumping sales are the reason behind the move to close the plant. The Audi 100 and the RO-80 are the biggest of VW's cars. Because they are big, expensive and relatively heavy users of gasoline, they have been hit especially hard by the sales drop triggered by recessions and higher fuel costs.

VW's German factories turned out about 1.3 million Volkswagens last year, down 12 per cent from the prior year. The Audi-VW division produced just 277,000 cars, down 28 per cent.

## U.S. Grain Dealers Foresee Sizable Reserves of Wheat

By Seth S. King

CHICAGO, March 10 (NYT)—As exports of American grain remained below last year's levels and the prospects for a huge American wheat crop remained very good last week, grain dealers foresaw the possibility of accumulating sizable reserves of wheat during the crop year beginning July 1. As always, however, the dominant factor in this outlook is the weather.

If it continues near normal for the next six weeks, the winter wheat, with an additional 6 per cent of it already planted and growing, should yield an even larger crop than last year's record.

Other grain farmers in the Middle West are still expected to plant all their available land in corn and soybeans in the next two months. Again, if the weather in these areas is near normal, there could be record total yields of those crops.

Even if the final totals fall slightly below the Agriculture Department's current estimates, the prospect of large grain supplies, combined with an easing of

export demand, continues to push wheat, corn and soybean prices downward.

For the U.S. consumer, this means that most food prices, except for pork, will remain stable in the coming months. And retail beef prices, already lower than last year's, may continue to decline.

Hopes for correspondingly large wheat yields in other countries have also been reported by the Agriculture Department's Foreign Crop Service.

The countries forming the European Economic Community, which had to import American wheat in 1972, now have a surplus on hand. This year's wheat crop in the Soviet Union, while not expected to be as large as the bumper crop of 1973, is also reported to be in good condition.

For grain farmers in the Middle West, bumper crops and slowing export sales would certainly bring their prices down even further, and many were concerned last week that these prices would drop below the profit-making point.

## After Hesitation Early in Session

## Late Rally Pushes N.Y. Stocks Up

NEW YORK, March 10 (NYT)—Stocks rallied late in the New York Stock Exchange session today, closing higher after shaking off early hesitation.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 6.03 points to 756.13. It was down about 5 points early in the session and little changed through mid-session.

Advancing issues outlasted losers by 582 to 499. Volume totaled 26.89 million shares compared with 26.93 million shares Friday.

Analysts attributed early selling and mid-session uncertainty largely to profit-taking on strong earlier gains, inspired in part by the deepening recession. They added that late buying was related to a continuing decline in interest rates and hope for an economic recovery in the third quarter this year.

After the stock market closing Friday, the Federal Reserve Board announced a new 1/2-point cut in the discount rate to 6 1/4 per cent. Most major banks have cut their prime rate to 8 per cent from 8 1/4 per cent, with some banks as low as 7 3/4 per cent.

Ryder Systems was one of the most active Big Board issues, tacking on 5 1/2 to 5 7/8. Barron's Magazine reported that Ryder has been the fastest growing truck lessor of the major companies although Ryder expects to report a deep loss for 1974.

Fluor slipped 3 1/2 to 24 5/8 in active trading. The company said last week that subsidiaries won a \$1-billion South African chemicals-from-coal project and management planned to recommend a doubling of the dividend to 10 cents. The stock jumped 4 1/4 points last week and analysts attributed today's loss to profit-taking.

Marley climbed 2 1/8 to 26 7/8. Barron's Magazine commented favorably on the company's earnings outlook.

Stone & Webster declined 2 1/2 to 44. The company said it knew of no reason for an imbalance of orders that delayed the start of trading in its shares. However, on Friday, the company said in its annual report that it expected a decline in 1975 earnings from continuing operations.

Hilton Hotels advanced 1 1/4 to 22 3/4 after announcing a tender offer for 1 million of its common shares at \$25 a share. A block of 250,000 Alcan Aluminum shares crossed at 19 1/2 with the issue closing at 19 3/8, down 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.56 to 78.22.

The most active issue was Carrol Development, closing at 1 1/2, down 1/8, on volume of 355,400 shares.

Also active were Intel at 6 1/8, up 3/4, California Computer Products 7 3/8, up 1 1/4, Houston Oil & Minerals 21, down 1 1/4, and Sambo's Restaurants 15 1/2, up 1/2.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.82 to 75.37 on the over-the-counter market.

Money market rates moved lower today, led by commercial paper rates which declined 1/8 point across the board.

The 90-day dealer-placed paper rate, which serves as the basis for floating prime rate calculations, is now quoted at 6 1/8 per cent.

Federal funds also eased, closing at 5 9/16 per cent without any sign of Federal Reserve Bank intervention.

## Multinationals Called a Cause Of World Economic Instability

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Multinational corporations have grown beyond the reach of traditional government controls and are major contributors to today's economic problems, according to the authors of a new study of the giant global firms.

In an interview, Richard Barnett and Ronald Muller, authors of "Global Reach," predicted that if decisive action is not taken soon to control the multinationals, they will continue feeding instability that could plunge the nation into a depression comparable to that of the 1930s.

Mr. Muller and Mr. Barnett recommended that tax and anti-trust laws be changed and that the large corporations be required to make more complete disclosure of economic data to the government.

largest corporations don't heed the signals of reducing their needs for credit, but just go ahead and take the higher cost credit and they pass it right on to the consumer," he said.

Smaller corporations are not able to do this, he said. The result is further concentration of economic power in the hands of fewer and fewer giant firms, Mr. Muller claims.

Mr. Muller and Mr. Barnett recommended that tax and anti-trust laws be changed and that the large corporations be required to make more complete disclosure of economic data to the government.

Ex-Sindona Firm And Swiss Bank Settle on Claims

BASEL, March 10 (AP)—Swiss Bank Corp. today announced it has reached agreement with Italy's Societa Generale Immobiliare on the settlement of claims incurred when the Italian company was still controlled by financier Michele Sindona.

A statement said Banco di Roma assisted in the settlement that was "satisfactory to both parties."

No figures were given in the statement, which came seven weeks after the Swiss bank threatened legal steps to enforce what then were called "probably substantial" claims.

At the time, the bank said SGI was contesting its responsibility for any of the liabilities incurred by the group "in connection with foreign exchange and precious metal operations."

In moving to assert control over the giant corporations, the United States should enlist the cooperation of other industrialized countries so that American multinationals will not be at a competitive disadvantage with their West German and Japanese counterparts, he said.

Mr. Muller said that the biggest corporations are able to ignore traditional government actions directed at the economy, such as tightening credit. "The

Company Report

Brown Group

First Quarter 1975 1974

Revenue (millions) 178.4 169.6

Profits (millions) 2.4 5.2

Per Share 0.33 0.73

a—reflects change to LIFO inventory valuation.

Japan Housing Decline

TOKYO, March 10 (AP-DJ)—Japan's housing construction starts totaled 1,315,100 units in 1974, down 30.9 per cent from a year earlier, the Construction Ministry said today. In December alone, housing construction starts registered 36,500 units, down 38 per cent from a year earlier.

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## Dollar Falls on Europe Marts

## ter Fed Cuts Discount Rate

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP-DJ)—the dollar declined against 1 European currencies today as short-term Eurodollar dropped relatively sharply in a half-point cut in the discount rate.

The dollar fell to around 2.3240 from 2.34 late Friday after fixed at 2.3330 in the early a.m. when the Bundesbank said \$2 million.

Early, the dollar eased to 2.4755 Swiss francs from Friday when New York suddenly bid up the rates in the European day.

Meanwhile, gold declined in the bullion market to \$176 an ounce, down from \$177 offered, down from Friday to the lowest since Feb. 12.

Origin exchange dealer said its turnover did not appear very large.

However, one Eurodollar rates dropped 3 per cent offered from 6.69 per cent Friday, while three as cashed to 6.75 per cent 7.06 per cent. The decline of initially weakened the dollar's demand left over New York banks Friday.

never, when New York again entered the foreign

exchange market, there was some selling on balance, a foreign exchange dealer said.

Sterling rose to 2.4666 from 2.3950. The dollar rose to 4.2255 French francs from 4.21, while posting modest gains against the Benelux currencies.

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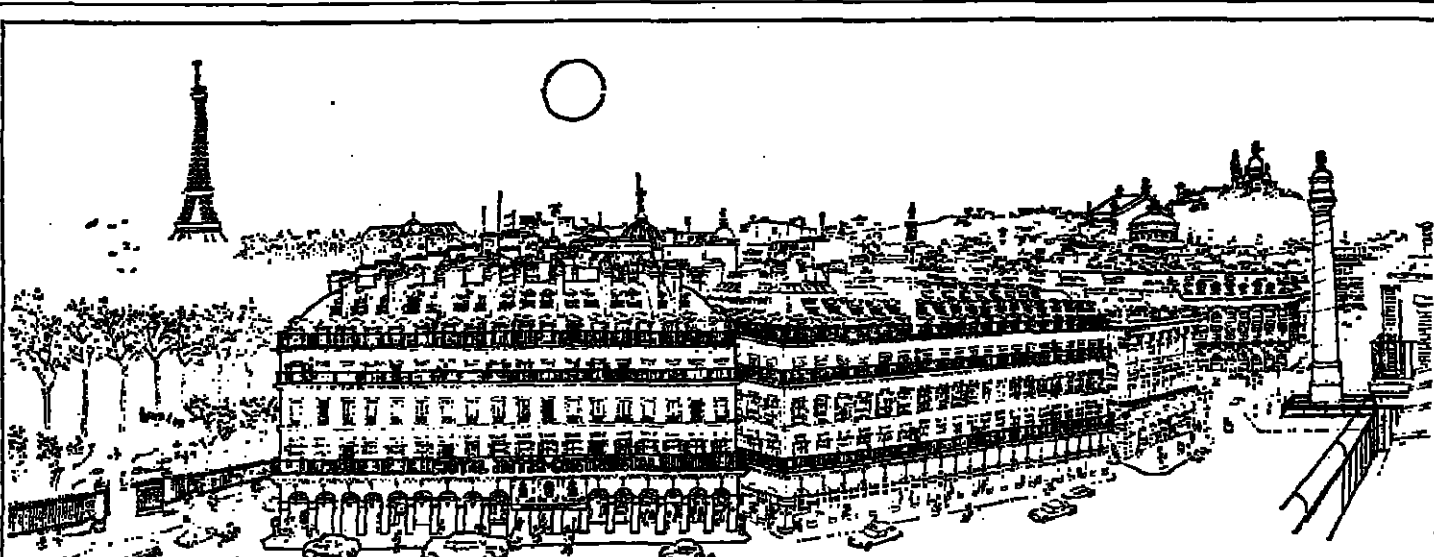
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Mar	108.50 109.50 107.50 109.50 110.50	
Apr	114.50 115.50 113.50 115.50 116.50	
May	120.50 121.50 119.50 121.50 122.50	
Aug	124.50 125.50 123.50 125.50 126.50	
Oct	128.50 129.50 127.50 129.50 130.50	
Nov	132.50 133.50 131.50 133.50 134.50	
Dec	136.50 137.50 135.50 137.50 138.50	
Jan	140.50 141.50 139.50 141.50 142.50	
Mar	144.50 145.50 143.50 145.50 146.50	
*Bids; *asked; *N-Mormal.		
<b>SILVER (500 troy oz)</b>		
Mar	48.00 48.50 47.50 48.50 49.00	
Apr	49.00 49.50 48.50 49.50 50.00	
May	50.00 50.50 49.50 50.50 51.00	
Jun	51.00 51.50 50.50 51.50 52.00	
Aug	52.00 52.50 51.50 52.50 53.00	
Oct	53.00 53.50 52.50 53.50 54.00	
Dec	54.00 54.50 53.50 54.50 55.00	
Feb	55.00 55.50 54.50 55.50 56.00	
Apr	56.00 56.50 55.50 56.50 57.00	
Jun	57.00 57.50 56.50 57.50 58.00	
<b>LIVE BEEF CATTLE (400 lbs)</b>		
Mar	36.15 36.50 35.95 36.40 36.80	
Apr	37.10 37.50 36.40 36.85 37.20	
May	38.15 38.50 37.50 37.95 38.30	
Oct	39.40 39.85 38.35 38.75 39.20	
Dec	40.65 41.05 39.55 39.95 40.35	
Feb	41.90 42.30 40.80 41.20 41.60	
Apr	43.15 43.55 42.05 42.45 42.85	
Jun	44.40 44.80 43.30 43.70 44.10	
Aug	45.65 46.05 44.55 44.95 45.35	
Oct	46.90 47.30 45.80 46.20 46.60	
Dec	48.15 48.55 47.05 47.45 47.85	
Feb	49.40 49.80 48.30 48.70 49.10	
Apr	50.65 51.05 49.55 49.95 50.35	
Jun	51.90 52.30 50.80 51.20 51.60	
Aug	53.15 53.55 52.05 52.45 52.85	
Oct	54.40 54.80 53.30 53.70 54.10	
Dec	55.65 56.05 54.55 54.95 55.35	
Feb	56.90 57.30 55.80 56.20 56.60	
Apr	58.15 58.55 57.05 57.45 57.85	
Jun	59.40 59.80 58.30 58.70 59.10	
Aug	60.65 61.05 59.55 59.95 60.35	
Oct	61.90 62.30 60.80 61.20 61.60	
Dec	63.15 63.55 62.05 62.45 62.85	
Feb	64.40 64.80 63.30 63.70 64.10	
Apr	65.65 66.05 64.55 64.95 65.35	
Jun	66.90 67.30 65.80 66.20 66.60	
Aug	68.15 68.55 67.05 67.45 67.85	
Oct	69.40 69.80 68.30 68.70 69.10	
Dec	70.65 71.05 69.55 69.95 70.35	
Feb	71.90 72.30 70.80 71.20 71.60	
Apr	73.15 73.55 72.05 72.45 72.85	
Jun	74.40 74.80 73.30 73.70 74.10	
Aug	75.65 76.05 74.55 74.95 75.35	
Oct	76.90 77.30 75.80 76.20 76.60	
Dec	78.15 78.55 77.05 77.45 77.85	
Feb	79.40 79.80 78.30 78.70 79.10	
Apr	80.65 81.05 79.55 79.95 80.35	
Jun	81.90 82.30 80.80 81.20 81.60	
Aug	83.15 83.55 82.05 82.45 82.85	
Oct	84.40 84.80 83.30 83.70 84.10	
Dec	85.65 86.05 84.55 84.95 85.35	
Feb	86.90 87.30 85.80 86.20 86.60	
Apr	88.15 88.55 87.05 87.45 87.85	
Jun	89.40 89.80 88.30 88.70 89.10	
Aug	90.65 91.05 89.55 89.95 90.35	
Oct	91.90 92.30 90.80 91.20 91.60	
Dec	93.15 93.55 92.05 92.45 92.85	
Feb	94.40 94.80 93.30 93.70 94.10	
Apr	95.65 96.05 94.55 94.95 95.35	
Jun	96.90 97.30 95.80 96.20 96.60	
Aug	98.15 98.55 97.05 97.45 97.85	
Oct	99.40 99.80 98.30 98.70 99.10	
Dec	100.65 101.05 99.55 99.95 100.35	
Feb	101.90 102.30 100.80 101.20 101.60	
Apr	103.15 103.55 102.05 102.45 102.85	
Jun	104.40 104.80 103.30 103.70 104.10	
Aug	105.65 106.05 104.55 104.95 105.35	

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## lammer Advances in World Cup Ski Standings

By Michael Strauss  
 CSKON, BOLE, Wyo., March 10.—Klammer's success in the downhill gave considerable pause to supporters of Gusavio Thoeni of Italy and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, who were in first and second place, respectively, in the men's World Cup standings before yesterday's race.

The victory, worth 25 points, put Klammer in second. He now trails Thoeni, the three-time World Cup winner, by only 4 points. Thoeni and Stenmark did not compete yesterday.

Klammer's victory was scored in record time for the course, although new marks in ski racing are not necessarily significant. Surface conditions and precise distances seldom are the same from race to race.

Among the women, Morerod, 17, dominated her 54 rivals from the start. The Swiss, who gained World Cup slalom victories earlier this year, led after the first run with a clocking of 39.23 seconds. Then she rushed down the second course about 60 minutes later in 38.80 to beat Christa Zechmeister of West Germany. The winning margin was 1.34 seconds.

The U.S. unit, led by Lindy Cochran, placed four representatives in the first 13, Cochran finishing fourth.

Morerod's consistency in the slalom, in which 32 of the 55 women "wiped out" after the first run, helped put the Swiss in first place in the World Series standings with 22 points. The United States and West Germany, with 15 each, are tied for second.

## altimore Is Nurturing an Endangered Species

By Red Smith

ML, March 10 (UPI)—The common grackle, which was threatened with extinction only by the English wren and the Yankee tourist, is now being nurtured in the city of Baltimore.

Long ago, he was an endangered species like the whooping crane, apparently destined to be the passenger pigeon.

Modern youth was too smart to cumber it with armor and sweat out its in a knee-sprung squat the thinking for a lot of it, some of them left.

Travellers still regard the grackle as rare in parts of his but in the sanctuary of Baltimore Orioles' camp here, population exceeds the food.

With the acquisition of Duncan in the recent deal of the Orioles, the grackle is being nurtured in the city of Baltimore.

It is a total of 100 grackles, and not a recognized wonder worker in Baltimore manager can at much more behind a 17 inches wide.

Going to hold a sale, said Cashen, the Orioles' general manager, meaning that he will make a trade.

For anything special, just call players, and it won't be a lot better than the ones we.

Way I see it, the first you want to catch is to handle the pitchers, you want defensive skill, of course, the good arm, if all, he can hit with a .300.

Very few good that win year after year done so without a top 10.

Explains the welcome for a good arm. He is a .310 with enough power for 15 home runs a year.

Want to keep catchers, said. "Then I don't have afraid to pinch-hit for the r and a broken finger won't. With our club, if we are hitting we should get.

### NHL Results

Sunday's Games  
 Philadelphia 5, Detroit 5 (MacLeish went 3, Clarke 3, Barber, Duhon, Gault, Hamel, Bergman, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 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